THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

IN SPITE OF PA.

Oh! she was a maid of a laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And he was a threadbare whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the cherub wing
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maiden above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender *billet doux* to weep;
Or stand like a statue bright and fair
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he was so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then for the creeking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung,
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau.

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down,
And there was her lover tall and true,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade
Looked sadly down on the weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, formerly of Allegheny, now of the First Presbyterian church, St. Louis, has inaugurated "weekly offerings" in his church with every prospect of the most gratifying success.

THE meeting in the M. E. Church, McKeesport, is still in progress. Up to February 3d, one hundred and fifty-six had united on probation—making over two hundred and twenty since Conference.

THE First United Presbyterian Church of the city being now clear of all encumbrances financially, propose to liquidate the debt adhering to the Eighth U. P. Church. The members of the church are doing well.

THE Presbytery of Caledonia, New York, held a special meeting a few days ago, and passed a series of flattering resolutions of Rev. W. J. Robinson, who leaves that Presbytery to accept the call from the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

A "REVIVAL" meeting is going on in the Centenary M. E. Church, this city, Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor. Twenty persons have thus far united with the Church; also in Trinity Church, Rev. T. McCleary, pastor, with an addition of forty to the membership.

AT a called meeting of the Presbytery of Geneva, in the First church, Canandaigua, on the 30th ult., the pastoral relation existing between Rev. S. H. Thompson and said church, was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson dismissed to the Presbytery of Allegheny city.

REV. S. COLLINS, at the request of the jail Chaplain, donated to that institution sixty psalm books (new version) to be used in their worship. The prisoners are exceedingly desirous of obtaining reading, and all donations of books will be thankfully received.

SINCE the election of the Rev. Dr. Squieres as Superintendent of his Sabbath School, its prosperity has been marked, and the increase of the school has been rapid. A special feature of the excercise in the singing led by Professor McCabe. Rev. Mr. Hale has been preaching for the church several times of late.

THE people of Glendale are soon to enjoy regular religious services. The Methodists have preaching alternate Sabbath evenings, and the United Presbyterians propose to have preaching on the vacant Sabbath. The arrangements have been all completed and it is expected a commencement will be made on Sabbath week.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARRETT, D. D., formerly of Avery College, Allegheny City, but now pastor of Shiloh church, New York city, has been invited to assume the office of President of Alcorn University at Rodney, Miss., vice ex-Senator Revels, at the salary of $2,500 and a furnished house; but owing to the struggling condition of his church, Dr. Garnet has felt it his duty to decline the flattering offer.

THE Fourth United Presbyterian is one of the most prosperous and efficient of our Allegheny congregations. Organized in the spring of 1861, with a membership of less than thirty, it has enjoyed a growth, not brilliant, perhaps, but steady and substantial,—numbering at the present time, about 325 communicants. In the summer of 1862, it erected the neat and commodious church edifice, which it still occupies, corner Montgomery avenue and Arch street. Rev. Charles A. Dickey was pastor of the congregation from its organization until May 1869, when he removed to St. Louis. In June 1870, Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., accepted the pastoral charge of the church, and entered upon his present work. Mr. F. is highly esteemed as a christian gentleman, a preacher of rare abilities, and a pastor admirably fitted for his position. The congregation has a well selected Board of Elders, an efficient choir, and a flourishing Sabbath school.

OUR INDIAN WAR.

The Modoc Side of the Question.

Our California exchanges come to us filled with additional details of the recent battle between the Modocs and the United States troops and volunteers. In addition to the particulars of this engagement—and the participants therein all concur in admitting that the Modocs fought with extraordinary courage—many facts interesting in view of the proportions that the war has assumed are given concerning the tribe itself, its history and condition. Not a few have come forward to champion the cause of the Modocs, and to proclaim the wrongs that have led them to their present desperate stand against the United States Government and the people of California and Oregon. The Modocs, only a handful now, and a pitiful remnant of their once proud host, have ever been a warlike tribe, although they have been true to their treaty stipulations and have for many years been friendly and peaceable in their dealings with their white neighbors. Their deprivation of their "tule lands"—large marshes abounding in fish, beaver, otter and wild fowl, and whose advantages excited the cupidity of the whites—was the cause of their present hostile attitude. A physician who has had twenty-two years' acquaintance with the affairs of Siskiyou county, where their lands are situated, and who has had extensive practice among them, writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the Modocs are of stature, appearance, and intelligence, like whites; that many of their women have been married to men of business in that neighborhood, and that their children have been raised, educated and married in and about Yreka. He further states that in the course of his practice as a physician in the households presided over by these Indian wives, he has ever found "as much convenience for the administration of medicines—the sugar-bowl, the spoon and the cup, the clean bed, and the towel—as he had found elsewhere, and far superior to many whites, called citizens." A sympathizing editor, writing of them, and apparently well versed in their history, speaks of Captain Jack and his devoted followers as "really and truly heroes, as sublime in their heroism as Leonidas and his Spartan band; and equally deserving of immortalization in song and story," and contrasts their struggle for existence with the developments of this degenerate age of sham and shoddy, of Credit Mobilier and Congressional corruption. "The Modocs," he says, "are a short-haired tribe. By long contact with the whites they have become partially civilized. They speak English as well as some of their white neighbors, and are as well behaved as average white men. Nor have they failed to exhibit evidences of magnanimity which justify the opinion expressed of them; for, says the writer, when the war was forced upon them, they did not strike without warning. "They made no secret of their purpose to resist any forcible attempt to remove them, and also to retaliate upon white settlers. When they attacked the latter they let the women and children go unharmed, and even without insult—a wonderful exhibition of magnanimity considering the light in which their own women have been regarded, and the manner in which they have been treated by white men." These are some of the glimpses of the Modoc side of the question which come from California.

AWFUL AFFAIR.

A Dwelling House Sinks into a Coal Mine—Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Davenport Gazette, Jan. 28.

A gentleman from Cleveland, Ill., yesterday, brought news of a terrible casualty, which occurred near that place on Friday last. The locality of the accident was Baker's coal mine. The house of a miner, named Robert Sprago, stood directly over an old chamber of the mine. On Friday afternoon the earth under the house suddenly sunk, causing the dwelling to drop into the cavity to a depth of four or five feet. Mrs. Sprago and four children were gathered about a stove in one of the rooms. The floor gave way and the stove went into the cavity below, and the mother and her children were precipitated upon it and the fire which had fallen out of it. Several men working not far distant saw the house sink, and ran toward the place; but before they reached the house the heart-rending screams of Mrs. Sprago and the children, and the smoke which was pouring out of the house, told them of the horrible situation the family was in. The men rushed into the yard, took water from some barrels, entered the house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire about the woman and her ones. But when they took Mrs. Sprago and the children out, the spectacle they presented was so perfectly awful as to be sickening. One child, a girl in her fourth year, was burned to death. Another, younger than the deceased, was burned so that she died the next day. Mrs. Spargo and the other two children were burned in a frightful manner, though at last accounts all three were living. The clothes of all were burned away. Mostly, their heads were singed, and the faces and limbs and bodies blistered, hanging in some places in bloody shreds. All were taken to the house of a neighbor, and the doctors in Cleveland were soon with the poor victims, with remedies, and everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. But the saving of any of them was doubtful. Mr. Sprago was absent at the time of the accident. He was not aware of the condition of things beneath the site when he purchased the property.

THE CAPITAL.

Appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

Report in Opposition to the President's Veto.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Expulsion of Senators Favored.

Why the Agricultural Bill was Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH.

An appropriation of $75,000 to build a marine hospital at Pittsburgh has been recommended by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The indications are that this recommendation will be looked upon favorably by the Appropriation Committee, and the bill became a law.

ANOTHER ELECTION PROBABLE FOR LOUISIANA.

It is reported here that the Senate Privileges and Election Committee will set aside the Louisiana election and order a new one. Those who have listened to the evidence express the belief that the Committee cannot come to any other conclusion.

MEXICAN RAIDERS CAPTURED.

The Attorney General received a dispatch yesterday from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, stating: "We shall have in here five of the Mexican raiders—prisoners—on the 7th inst. The balance will be captured immediately."

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

The bill which passed Congress and was sent to the President on the 16th of last month to pay Mary Love, of Tenn., $2,000 for services in carrying dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, Tenn., through the confederate lines, not having been returned by the President within the time prescribed by the Constitution, it has become a law, and the patriotic woman will now get the amount of her claim.

CLAIM OF A GOVERNMENT SHIP CONTRACTOR.

The Bexter claim, amounting to over $125,000, growing out of a contract made by Bexter with the Government for furnishing iron ships during the war, the plans of which were materially altered by the Government, to the damage of Bexter, it is claimed, is now under discussion by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but the figures of the claimant as to losses sustained are not satisfactory to the minds of some of the members, and it is doubtful if any final action is arrived at this session.

PINCHBACK VERSUS WARMOTH.

The following anecdote was related to me by an austere Senator to-day:

Scene—Louisiana Investigating Committee room; Warmoth, Pinchback *et al.* sitting around a table, smoking.

"I say, Warmoth," says Pinchback, "I guess I'll go up in the Senate."

"Oh," says Warmoth, "don't do it; they won't want you there for six or seven years yet."

"Well, Warmoth," says Pinchback, "if they don't want me, I'm damned if you shall go there." *Exeunt omnes.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Dr. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf Mute College in this city, writes a letter to General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, giving an account of his European visit. The Dr. is at Leipsic, and will remain there till April, when he will return to Geneva, where his daughters are pursuing their French studies. His health has greatly improved since December. He is contemplating the question of holding a convention of instructors of deaf mutes at Vienna during the Exposition.

THE MONEY CAPTURED BY GEN. BUTLER—THE NORTHERN CREDITORS TO BE PAID.

The fact has come to the knowledge of the Committee on Claims, that Gen. Butler had paid over in 1865 to the U. S. Treasury $262,000, being money captured in the South, in fact belonging to the loyal people of the North, which had never been covered into the Treasury. Yesterday morning the same committee agreed to report that the debts of Northern creditors confiscated by the South and captured by General Butler, amounting to $203,000, be distributed among the Northern creditors whose debtors they were, pro rata.

ERIE CANAL PREMIUM OF $100,000.

The contestants for this prize having failed to meet the requirements of the law, and the use of steam, *as at present applied*, in the propulsion of boats and barges, being deemed in many respects objectionable, it is now proposed so to vary the plan of propulsion as to obviate its objectionable features, by making an improvement in the canal itself, that is, by making a smooth, hard, and level bottom, so that the solid ground may be acted upon instead of the water. Patents have been secured for two methods, either of which would then be applicable, and which would secure fully the advantage sought to be attained, without abandoning the use of steam. The utility of these methods will be demonstrated, it is understood, early in the spring.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 5, 1873.

WHEREAS, By the award of the Emperor of Germany, under date of October 21st, 1872, certain territory heretofore held by joint occupation of Great Britain and the United States, including the island of San Juan and other islands in this tract of lands subject to sale at Olympia, in Washington Territory, is decided to belong to the United States; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are many subjects of Great Britain now in occupancy of portions of the said territory whose rights and possessory titles are claimed to be protected by the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, made at Washington, June 15th, 1846, and by certain arrangements for the joint occupation of said territory existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty;

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that all tracts or parcels of lands included in the said award, be withheld from sale or disposal of any nature under proscription, homestead or other laws of the United States, until after the claims of the occupants above mentioned shall have been adjusted and public notice thereof be given.

By the President.

U. S. GRANT.

REPORT IN OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

When, on the 1st of June last, President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, its chairman, made a report from that committee, strongly in opposition to the veto.

The report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or was inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The Constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of private claims cannot well be denied. The act in question was passed after careful consideration. Some statesmen and jurists have maintained that the use of the veto power was limited to cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the Constitution as well as the usage of the Government sanctions a broader use of the power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill, however constitutional and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature. There can be doubt that when he does interpose his veto it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Thus, in our governmental system, the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each house of Congress. With the assent of the President, a majority of each house can enact a law, but against his dissent two-thirds are required. Since, therefore, the executive veto paralyzes so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem it ought not to be interposed except upon substantial and well-considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the executive assumes a task, with the help of his cabinet, of reconsidering the expediency of all laws which Congress matures, with the aid of all its committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also sometimes make mistakes.

The committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provides for a claim arising on account of the ravages of war. The message states the circumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates twenty-five hundred dollars to compensate Dr. Best for the destruction of his dwelling house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864.

In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto, the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was ravages of war, but in their opinion the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the Government. It asserts, as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case, under the Constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great personal danger, when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner.

The committee, taking issue with the President, say they have not found any such general principle affirmed either in international or municipal law, but have found the very reverse affirmed by all law, international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities and several Congressional precedents in support of this view, and in reply to the President's caution that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for the necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed. On the contrary, it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment. They reply, secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and as it has been seen to be in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury.

The committee say he who regards law or loves justice will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by the deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full tills of the Treasury which carry from year to year unused millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing that the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It has already been seen that the bill establishes no new precedents. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principles. From the foundation of the Government, it cannot be discovered that Congress ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises, Where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced, the whole amount of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from claims commissions, will fall considerably below one million dollars.

In conclusion, the Committee enter into a statement to show that no claim was ever or ever can be preferred against the Government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Best.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1873.

THE LOSSES OF AN AMERICAN IN MEXICO.

The U. S. Court of Claims is now engaged upon the case of Alexander J. Atocha, being a suit for over $300,000 damages alleged to be suffered at the hands of the Mexican Government by reason of the claimant's expulsion from Mexico in March, 1845. Atocha, who was a naturalized citizen, went to Mexico, and becoming engaged in friendly intercourse with Santa Anna, effected loans, and carried on a general brokerage business with the Mexican Government. Upon the overthrow of Santa Anna, he was banished from Mexico. When the commission to adjudicate the claims of American citizens was formed under the Guadalope Hidalgo treaty, Atocha went before it with his claim; but it was rejected. It met with like reverses before Congress until that body by resolution ordered its consideration by the U. S. Court of Claims. The defense of the Government in this case will be to settle the point in dispute as to whether or not Atocha was not engaged in the political revolutions of 1845 in Mexico. Another point in the defence will be to ascertain the amount of his damages alleged that he sustained by expulsion from Mexico, the question arising whether he was a loser at all at the time of such banishment. Hon. Wm. Michael will open the defence on Tuesday next.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURED AND ABANDONED COTTON.

There are about one hundred and fifty captured and abandoned cotton claims on the docket of the United States Court of Claims, awaiting trial. Hon. William McMichael, Assistant Attorney General, will very soon commence taking them up, and, as the session of the present term of the court will be prolonged far into the coming summer, it is expected that a large number of them will be disposed of this session. Many claims of this character which the Government defeated, on the ground of disloyalty of the claimant, will be reopened, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Klein, when a decision was rendered that the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson was an absolution. Under this decision, several opinions in claims for captured and abandoned cotton have been reversed in the United States Supreme Court. These cases in the Court of Claims will be pressed to final issue by the Government, and opinions rendered in a large number of them.

THE CUBAN CONTEST—BANKS' RESOLUTION—FALSE RUMORS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S CONNECTION WITH IT.

The joint resolution introduced by Gen. Banks on the 3d inst., recommending the President to open communication with foreign Governments of America and Europe for devising efficient means to protect non-combatants, enforce a rigid observance of the rules of civilized warfare, encourage emancipation and promote a just and permanent peace between the people of Cuba and the Spanish court, was brought up by Gen. Banks Thursday morning, at the regular meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee. There was not a full meeting, and no member expressed his views on the subject except Gen. Banks, who is earnestly in favor of its immediate disposition in committee, so as to get it before the House. There is some little opposition to it on the ground that it is in conflict with the Monroe doctrine, but as far as the general expression of the Committee on the resolution is concerned, nothing was developed to show it. Gen. Banks, by urging this resolution, has yielded considerably from his stand, which has all along been for the recognition of Cuba. It has been intimated that Secretary Fish had no objection to the adoption of this resolution of Gen. Banks, but on this point neither he nor the President have made any expression which would lead to such a conclusion, nor has the Administration any connection with the resolution whatever.

THE REPORT ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, will have their report ready so that Congress will have plenty of time to take action upon it this session. The Committee are now undecided as to whether they will make any recommendations to Congress, or suggest to them the line of action that should be taken against members of Congress involved among those who took stock gratuitously in the Credit Mobilier concern. Judge Poland has thought all along that the public would be better satisfied if the Committee ascertained all the facts and gave them to the people upon which to base their verdict, and therefore he says the Committee have acted determinedly in this respect. As soon as they get all the evidence in, the Committee will have a general consultation over it, and agree upon a plan to be pursued in preparing their report. So far they have not even touched upon this question among themselves.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

It seems to be the general opinion at the Capitol of those who have listened to all the evidence in the Caldwell case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, that there is no proof of improper transactions between Senator Caldwell and members of the Kansas Legislature, while it has been most clearly shown that the investigation was originated and has been pushed by disappointed candidates in the evident hope of pecuniary profit. It is admitted that arrangements were made to reconcile rival candidates with a view to their withdrawal from the field, but such arrangements do not constitute bribery within the legal and ordinary acceptation of the term. There is no reliable evidence before the Committee that Senator Caldwell bribed, or offered to bribe, any member of the Legislature.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The following bills are now pending before the House Committe on Agriculture:

H. R. No. 3,008. Offered by Mr. Halderman, a bill to provide for the preservation and increase of timber.

H. R. No. 2,604. Mr. Hayes, a bill to regulate the control of horticultural grounds.

H. R. No. 694. Offered by Mr. J. F. Wilson, a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

EXPULSION OF CONGRESSMEN FAVORED.

The Boston *Traveller* correspondent telegraphs that paper to-day as follows: Mr. Niblack, a member of Poland's Committee, says there is no danger of a white wash-report, as he favors the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. Mr. Merrick advocates the expulsion not only of Ames and Brooks, but of Garfield and Kelley.

WHY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The Agricultural College bill, giving the proceeds of the sale of public lands equally to public schools and colleges, was defeated to-day because the college interests wanted to put the bill through without debate. Many members who favor the bill voted against it on this account.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked for a construction of the tariff laws on that section applicable to Eastern ware. Judge Kelley, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, has submitted to the Secretary a communication setting forth the grievances which the manufacturers labor under by what they deem an improper construction of the law. They claim that certain kinds of earthen ware is required to pay the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* which do not come under that class.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The following is the full text of the amendment to the bankruptcy law passed by Congress on Thursday last:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever a corporation created by the laws of any State whose business is carried on wholly within the State creating the same, and also any insurance company so created, whether all its business shall be carried on in such State or not, has had proceedings duly commenced against such corporation or company before the courts of such State for the purpose of winding up the affairs of such corporation or company and dividing its assets ratably among the creditors and lawfully among those entitled thereto, prior to proceedings having been commenced, such corporation or company under the bankruptcy laws of the United States, any order made or shall be made by such court agreeably to the State law for the ratably distribution or payment of any dividend of assets to the creditors of such corporation or company, while such State court shall remain actually or constructively in possession or control of the assets of such corporation or company, shall be deemed valid, notwithstanding proceedings in bankruptcy may have been commenced and be pending against such corporation or company.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT LA CROSSE.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices were occupied this day several hours in hearing arguments in regard to the location of the proposed bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi. Congress last year authorized this company to construct a bridge at or near La Crosse, Wis., leaving its precise location to be determined by the Secretary of War, who, on the recommendation of a board of army engineers, fixed its location at the town of La Crosse. The railroad company are dissatisfied with this location, for the reason that it obliges them to make something of a detour, and now seek legislation authorizing the bridge to be located at a point about a mile and a half above the main portion of the town. Alex. Mitchell, President, and Cottrell, attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, represented its interests at the committee meeting to-day. The opposing interests were represented by J. W. Losey, attorney of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, and Congressmen Rusk and Dunnell, of Wisconsin and Minnesota respectively. General Weitzel, of the engineer corps, was also present, to answer questions and defend the action of the army locating board, of which he was a member. The committee took the question under consideration.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of any immediate change in the cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such event there seems little if any doubt that Judge Richardson will be Boutwell's successor, and that the successor to Richardson had already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning reported cabinet changes as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave that duty to be performed by newspapers.

THE NORTHFLEET HORROR.

Details of the Terrible Disaster

HEARTRENDING SCENES THAT FOLLOWED THE COLLISION.

The Ship Goes Down Head First with Two Hundred and Twenty-Seven Souls on Board.

The London *Times* of January 25 publishes details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet, from which it appears that at half-past ten at night the captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch—"A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel,

STRIKING HER AMIDSHIPS,

and cutting her below the water-mark. The carpenter reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths.

MANY ONLY HALF CLOTHED.

The passengers had mostly retired; but few were undressed. The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down.

It appears that the steamer rebounded, and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet; water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steamed rapidly away and was soon out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling.

WOMEN SHRIEKED, MEN CURSED

and swore and fought their way toward the boats, whilst the captain and first mate roared out commands to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, but the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged. Signals of distress were seen by other vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffled description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop, declared his determination

TO SHOOT THE FIRST MAN

who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush toward the boat the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with a blank cartridge, it is supposed, at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into it, the boat was pulled off, with not one of the crew in it.

ANOTHER LIFE BOAT WAS LAUNCHED,

when a man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf of the leg. Captain Knowls placed his wife in the boat and said to the boatswain, who had already got in, "Here is a charge for you; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you!" Wringing his wife's hand, he bade her good-bye, saying, "I shall never see you again!" It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all the time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers, seeing the captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her, and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing towards the side of the vessel prevented, and, with his wife and two other children, he went down with the ill fated vessel.

THE FATE OF THE ENGINEER.

The engineer, who made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, was jammed between the cook-house and gunwale, receiving such dreadful injuries that though afterwards rescued, he is still in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing, no doubt, to the panic, and one was seriously injured as the tackle was cut and the boat fell into the sea. When the second boat got off it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarter deck was still crowded by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

some crying, swearing and praying. The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying, "If you want to save yourselves, make for the top-mast," to which many people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty occupants, and then steamed for some time round the spot, where, about three-quarters of an hour after being struck,

THE NORTHFLEET WENT DOWN,

head first, with awful suddenness, with 227 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was one hundred yards and the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The first boat, after landing the women, put out to the scene of the wreck, and saved five men who were trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat, 34 passengers and a pilot. The cutter rescued a pilot and ten men, who, having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the maintopmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water.

The survivors say the captain displayed the greatest heroism, maintained his presence of mind from first to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. He was at the last moment going across the deck in the hope of enabling some of the crowd rushing around the boats on that side to get away from the ship. The survivors say other boats got adrift

WHEN THE SHIP SUNK,

and express the belief that if the passengers had allowed them to be lowered properly, at least one hundred more lives could have been saved. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them, consequently all the women and children, with the exception of the captain's wife and another, and two children, were drowned.

Falling 175 Feet Down the Shaft of a Mine, and Still Alive and Well.

[From the San Diego (Cal.) World.

Christmas Eve at the Julian Mines furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Ledge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of 175 feet. On the afternoon of the 24th of December he took his place in the bucket to go down to the lower level. It had been raining freely during the day. The break on the whim which raises and lowers the bucket in mines not supplied with steam power, was held in its place by a rope. This had become very wet; and, of course, relaxed its tension. Fox had hardly taken his place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the sheer drop of 175 feet. The break was absolutely useless, and down hurtled bucket and man, bumping now against one side and now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the well. The bucket was smashed to pieces, and poor Charley plunged through the two-inch planking, as though it had been pasteboard, into the well. This was six or eight feet deep. He sank to the bottom, and, when he rose, was hauled out by his comrades who were working in the level.

The mystery of the business is that, although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred and bruised, a broken ankle was the only serious injury resulting from the fall.

The Constitutional Convention.

CONFERRING UNLIMITED POWER ON RAILROADS.

Woman Suffrage Still Under Discussion.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GEARY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1873.

The majority of memorials and petitions from all parts of the State had reference to the sale of intoxicating drinks and military service, there being a larger number than usual.

PROPOSITIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. S. A. Purviance offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Suffrage report to the Convention three propositions; one in favor of cumulative suffrage; one in favor of female suffrage, and one in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage—the same to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Mr. Purviance modified his resolution by withdrawing the proposition on cumulative suffrage.

The ayes and noes being called by Mr. Broomall, resulted ayes, 51, noes, 54, so it was not agreed to.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. D. W. Patterson offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads and Canals are requested to consider the expediency of restraining (by the organic law) the Legislature from creating any corporation for the construction of railroads, canals, &c., except for municipal purposes, for a longer period than forty years.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Mr. Ross offered a resolution that "the Legislature shall pass no enactment to the operation, force, or effect of which shall be limited or conditioned upon its approval by a majority at a general or special election; and that no law shall be enacted which shall be dependent upon a majority vote for its enforcement."

CONCERNING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Mr. D. N. White offered the following:

That the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed or distilled, or any admixture part of which is alcoholic and adaped to be used as a beverage, is prohibited. The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall, within one year from the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

RAILROAD POWERS.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on Railroads, offered the following—that it is contrary to public policy, and against the public interest, that laws shall be enacted conferring unlimited power upon railroad or other corporations to increase capital stock and issue bonds.

Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, in support of the resolution, expressed his belief that the delegates of the Convention would endorse the principle contained in it. He thought it a proper provision to be placed in the Constitution of the State, and that it would be conceded without question that corporations should never have the power conferred upon them to increase their capital stock and issue their bonds to any amount at their discretion. On this point he called attention to an article in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of a recent date, by reading from that newspaper an article entitled "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Legislative Programme," giving a substantial statement of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives for increasing the capital stock and the issue of bonds of that company, and characterizing the measure as the most extraordinary ever presented to the Legislature, in authorizing an unlimited increase in the stock and bonds.

Mr. Hanna moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Railroads.

Messrs. Cochran, Campbell and others opposed its return to the Committee, and desired an expression of opinion on the part of the Convention.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the Committee on Railroads be requested to report an article which shall prevent the Legislature from authorizing any railroad company from increasing its stock, except under proper limitations therein designated.

The ayes and noes were called on the question, and resulted—ayes, 98; noes, 8.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of Woman Suffrage Mr. Lawrence in the chair.

Mr. D. N. White was in favor of striking out the word "male," not because it would give women the right to vote, but to make it conform to the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Temple advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware, and believed that the elevation of woman to the rights possessed by man would tend to still further improve her intellectually and morally, and instead of causing dissensions, would increase the attractions and happiness of home.

Mr. Metzger did not want to leave the old and beaten track in which our forefathers trod. He saw no reasons advanced by the friends of woman suffrage which could sway his judgment. He believed that man was divinely ordained to rule over woman, and he could not violate the divine law. It was merely a question of expediency, which, in his view, it was not expedient for this Convention to consider. He depicted the terrible evils which would result to the household from giving to women the ballot.

Mr. Boyd by no means underrated this question. It was a big thing in the estimation of some gentlemen, who he felt were influenced by personal and selfish interests.

Mr. H. G. Smith opened the discussion in a speech against the motion to strike out the word "male" from the section reported by the Committee, his principal argument being that woman could exercise a better influence in our politics and government by educating her boys to despise corruption and grow up to be good men and worthy citizens.

Mr. Heverin followed in the same vein, and ridiculed the idea of woman voting, quoting largely from the Old Testament to support his position.

A motion was made that the Committee rise to give an opportunity for a motion to extend the hour when the vote should be taken on the question, which was carried. A motion was then made to reconsider the resolution to take the vote at 1 o'clock; on this motion the ayes and nays were called, resulting in ayes 62, noes 45. The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the President, Mr. Walker, called Mr. Lawrence to the Chair, who announced that the Convention was again resolved into Committee of the Whole, and that the amendment was again in order. After considerable confusion and sparring about questions of order, &c., &c., the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Broomall, withdrew his amendment, thus ending discussion for the present. The section being before the Committee, Mr. Collins (Fayette) offered an amendment to strike out two months and insert sixty days, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Niles moved to amend by inserting (line 4) after the word "election," "and having within two years and at least one month before election paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months before the election."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Buckalew, Cowen, Simpson, White, of Allegheny, and others, when on motion the Committee reported progress, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion, adjourned until to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1873.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Walker, of Erie, Mr. Meredith yet being confined to his home by indisposition. Opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Curry, Chaplain, who touched upon the death of ex-Governor Geary, and invoked the divine blessing upon the widow and family of the deceased.

Mr. Armstrong rose and announced the death of ex-Governor John W. Geary.

Mr. Armstrong said the Convention has heard this morning, with very profound regret, of the decease of ex-Governor Geary. The dispatch which bears to us this sad intelligence informs us that, as he sat at breakfast, engaged in sprightly conversation with his family, death suddenly arrested him in his course. It reminds us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Not long since I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Geary, and in the course of a pleasant conversation he remarked to me that he had for some time been unwell, and that he much feared his health was giving way.

He spoke cheerfully on the topics of the day, but was evidently impressed with the belief that his health was in a very precarious condition. He has filled, and so ably, so many conspicuous positions, that his life is intimately associated with much of the history and many of the most striking events which have marked the eventful years of the last decade. During the war he was prominent in many of its most notable conflicts, and won proud distinction upon many fields. Few men have lived whose lives have been more filled with great events.

This is not the time to eulogize his memory, and I forbear from further comment. He was personally my friend, and I was his, and in offering this sad tribute to his worth it is in accordance not only with my personal feeling of friendship and regard, but with my sense of public duty and propriety.

He offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep regret of the sudden death of John W. Geary, late Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy, and that as a mark of respect for his memory, both as a private citizen and a public officer, this Convention do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Convention forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Alricks, in seconding the resolutions, made a few remarks, when, at the close, the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the convention adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE FAMILY.

Home Relations in Different Nations.

Herbert Spencer remarks that monogamy is not the only kind of marriage we are, indeed, early taught by our Bible lessons. But though the conception of polygamy is thus made somewhat familiar, it does not occur to us that polyandry is also a possible arrangement; and we are surprised on first learning that it not only exists, but was once extremely general. When we contemplate these marital institutions unlike our own, we cannot at first imagine that they can be practised with a sense of propriety like that with which we practice ours. Yet Livingstone narrates that in a tribe bordering one of the central African lakes, the women were quite disgusted on hearing that in England a man has only one wife. This is a feeling by no means peculiar to them. An intelligent Kandyan chief with whom Mr. Bailey visited these Veddahs was perfectly scandalized at the utter barbarism of living with only one wife, and never parting until separated by death. It was, he said, "just like the wanderoos" (monkeys). Again, one would suppose that, as a matter of course, monogamy, polygamy, and polyandry, in its several varieties, exhausted the possible forms of marriage. An utterly unexpected form is furnished us by one of the African tribes. Marriage, among them, is for so many days in the week—commonly for four days in the week, which is said to be "custom in the best families;" the wife during the off days being regarded as an independent woman, who may do what she pleases. We are a little surprised, too, on reading that by some of the Hill tribes of India, unfaithfulness on the part of the husband is held to be a grave offense, but unfaithfulness on the part of the wife a trivial one. We assume, as self-evident, that good usage of a wife by a husband implies, among other things, absence of violence; and hence, it seems hardly imaginable that in some places the opposite criterion holds. Yet it does so among the Tartars. A nurse maid of mine, writes Mrs. Anderson in her "Tarter Steppes," left me to be married, and some time after she went to the Natchalnick of the place to make a complaint against her husband. He inquired into the matter, when she coolly told him her husband did not love her. He asked how she knew he did not love her. "Because" she replied, "he never whipped her." A statement which might be rejected as incredible, were it not for the analogous fact that, among the South African races, a white master who does not thrash his men is ridiculed and reproached by them as not worthy to be called a master. Among domestic customs, again, who, if he had been set to imagine all possible anomalies, would have hit upon that which is found among the Basques, and has existed among other races—the custom that on the birth of a child the husband goes to bed and receives the congratulations of friends, while his wife returns to her household work? Or who, among the results of having a son born, would dream of that which occurs among some Polinesian races, where the father is forthwith dispossessed of his property, and becomes simply a guardian of it on behalf of the infant? The varieties of filial relations and of accompanying sentiments continually shows things equally strange, and at first sight equally unaccountable. It seems hardly credible that it should anywhere be thought a duty on the part of children to bury their parents alive. Yet it is so thought among the Fijians; of whom we read also that the parents thus put out of the way go to their graves with smiling faces. Scarcely less incredible does it seem that a man's affection should be regarded as more fitly shown toward the children of others than toward his own children. Yet the Hill tribes of India supply an example.

GILDED POVERTY.

A Strange Story of Two Female Misers—Riches in Rags—A Sickening Sight.

[From the Germantown (Phila.) Telegraph.]

If there is such a thing as "gilded poverty," an exemplification of it was strikingly manifested in Camden, during the past week. From infancy to the ripe old age of 80 years, two twin sisters, named Grace and Charity Kaighn, have resided in that city. They owned in their own right property said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars in very eligible locations, and were possessed of other property of value. Yet these two females (they never married) lived together in almost perfect seclusion, in the most eccentric manner. Their house on Kahn's avenue was always kept closed, and no one admitted except such as came to aid them in their business transactions, and they were few. Their apartments were kept almost as gloomy as prison dungeons, and day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, they groped about in the darkness of their own created prison, denying themselves even the comforts and necessaries of life. For many years this was their way of living, and those who knew them best believed that at any time they might be found dead in their house from self-denial and neglect. Some time last summer they purchased a fine new dwelling-house on Market street, above Fourth, and moved into it early in the fall. What articles of furniture they had were set in the parlor, but were never put in their proper places. From that time up to Thursday week they lived in their old way, without comforts or anything that would contribute to comfort. From the Thursday alluded to, nothing had been seen of them, and no noise had been made in the house to indicate that they were alive. This created a suspicion that something was wrong, and officer Boffinger was instructed to force an entrance. This was accomplished, when he found, to his horror, the most sickening sight he ever met with. The room was bare of furniture, dark and dirty; no fire had been in the stove for three days, and there, on a settee, with nothing over her but an old ragged quilt, lay Grace Kaighn, cold and stiff in death. Her sister, Charity, was found in a corner of the room, almost doubled up, and in a perishing condition. She was immediately taken care of, and, under the directions of Dr. Armstrong, Coroner, she is doing well. She did not know that Grace was dead. On a table near by was a loaf of bread and some butter, which had not been touched. The Coroner took charge of the body, and had it appropriately disposed of. He found some thirteen dollars on the person of deceased, and took possession of such papers and valuables as were found until rightful parties to them appear. Among the papers are several tax bills for real estate, one of which calls for $600, which at the rate of taxation, $2.30 on $100, would be for an assessed property of $26,000. This was for one square of ground, facing Broadway, between Line and Pine streets. They owned large amounts of real estate in other parts of Camden. Notwithstanding all this, they were in the most abject state of exposure and destitution?

OXFORD.

Cold Weather and its Effects—Railroad Accidents—Lecture on "Milton and His Times," &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OXFORD, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE WEATHER AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Humanity is still on the move, and man seems to be as active and energetic as ever, although the cold is extremely severe, almost beyond endurance. Seldom does a train arrive, without news of another wreck, caused by the breaking of a rail. The frost is doing its work steadily and surely, and the result broken rails, and wrecked trains, well might competing roads offer trip tickets from Cincinnati to New York at an immense reduction, now, when only the reckless would not fear to travel.

MORTALITY AMONG THE AGED.

But even as the present winter is a winter of many railroad disasters, so also does it seem to be a winter of great mortality among the aged. Many of our aged citizens have dropped off, one of whom we will mention by name, Mr. Hugh McDill, aged eighty years. He was a prominent member of the U. P. Church, and the father of Rev. Daniel McGill, who is extensively known throughout the U. P. Church, through two works which he has published. Mr. McDill was a man highly respected in the community. He had many friends and few enemies.

"JOHN MILTON AND HIS TIMES."

Last evening we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "John Milton and his Times." This lecture was under the auspices of the "Miama University," and delivered by Rev. J. C. Irwin. The audience was small—so was the lecture.

TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

To day the news arrives, another train off the track, some say the locomotive is forty rods off. But the state of the atmosphere affects the visions of some, things seeming not what they are. Some propose to travel by telegraph, as there are too many accidents on the road. B. J. F.

BROWNSVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 7, 1873.

"THE KREPPS BOTTOMS."

This valuable tract of land known by the above name, situated just below West Brownsville and containing about forty acres has been sold to a company of Pittsburgh capitalists for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. We are glad to see capital seeking investment in this direction. Parties buying real estate here now are sure to realize handsome profits from the investment. The above sale is an omen, we predict, of better times for Brownsville. Enterprising capitalists are welcome here.

DEATHS.

Arthur Offord, son of Elijah Offord died last week from an attack of lung fever. Arthur was about three years of age.

Willie, second son of Z. Carmack, died Sunday morning, of brain fever. He was about seven years old.

A little colored girl ten years of age, daughter of Mrs. Lannam, was so terribly burned that she died a few hours afterward.

James H. Hartranft died February 4th, of typhoid fever. Mr. Hartranft was about thirty years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and three children. The family have the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community in this severe affliction.

J. S. PRINGLE, ESQ.

Mr. Pringle, who has for some weeks been confined to his room with inflammatory rheumatism, is again able to be about. John is one of our substantial men, and all hail with joy his recovery.

THE BREAK-UP.

The river is now clear of ice and about twenty feet of water in the channel. The mail packets will resume their trips this week.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Treatment of Night's Milk.

"What effect has removing the cream from the night's milk upon the quality and quantity of cheese made?" was discussed by the Jeff. Co., N. Y., Farmers' Club, at its meeting, Jan. 6th, eliciting the following facts: One pound of butter can be made from the cream of 100 pounds of milk set over night; that after making butter from the cream taken from the night's milk, it required 9¾ pounds of milk to make 1 pound of cheese; that if the cream once separates from the milk, it passes through chemical changes that render its absorption by the caseine, excepting through cohesion, impossible; that in a majority of cases where the cream is returned to the milk, it became melted in cooking and passed off with the whey in oil; that if the milk is kept in motion by an agitator, or other means, to prevent the cream from separating from the milk, there is danger of churning, and thus losing the oil. Where cheese is made from milk thus treated, viz.: the cream from the night's proportion made into butter, it should not be cooked as high and should remain in the whey longer. If properly made, there is no perceptible difference between this cheese and that in which the cream has been returned. Query:—If the oil is retained by the caseine by cohesion, is it not liable to become rancid and cause the cheese to be "off flavor?"—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Wooden Collars.

Wooden collars are older than the discovery of America, but have, nevertheless, never attained popularity; but a correspondent of the Maryland *Farmer* makes suggestions and gives facts that may be of interest to our readers. They are as follows:

1. The present huge collar chokes the horse in the summer, and chills him through the lungs in winter.
2. A collar made of white basswood or other light, tough wood, would never heat, gall, or chill a horse.
3. Experience has demonstrated that a hard wooden surface, polished and kept clean, is the safest, coolest, best and healthiest collar ever used.
4. They will only weigh one-third as much as ordinary collars, and unite hames and collar in one. No rough surfaces are worked up; no sweat is absorbed to cook a scald; fresh air passes around the collar, evaporating the moisture and keeping the skin dry; the hair is not chafed and fretted, and the horse's health is freed from the incumbrances of collar disease. As illustrations of the superior quality of a hard, non-absorbent surface on a horse's shoulders, he presents the following instances: During the war, it was found necessary to remove an equipment factory in the South, 500 miles. The number of collars for the teams employed was insufficient by forty, which number was made of wood, polished and tied on by ropes through each end. At the end of the tiresome journey, all the horses and mules that used the ordinary collars were severely galled—nearly ruined, and for a long time remained unfit for service; whilst those that wore the wooden collars were ungalled and ready for use, as usual. Several planters, also, being unable to procure collars during the war, made them of wood, and conducted their business with success, and comfort to their mules and horses.
5. The ox-bow and yoke are proof to the point. Iron bows are in common use.
6. Hard rubber has found a place in horse collars.

Insects.

As the sun's heat increases from week to week, and the ground thaws during the middle of the day, the canker-worms will ascend the trees and deposit their eggs for the brood of caterpillars to be hatched next June. It is not too early now to take precautions to prevent their ascent. The numerous contrivances, patented and otherwise, all have some good quality to recommend them to the orchardist, but the simplest and cheapest is a band of tarred paper, or printer's ink applied as directed in an article on page 63. Tent-Caterpillars' eggs can be easily seen and removed by a long-handled pruning-shears, and the eggs burnt. Their destruction is much easier now than when the eggs have hatched and the caterpillars built their nests later in the spring. Lately we received specimens of a small beetle, known as the Apple-twig Borer, from Kentucky. These insects, though very numerous west of the Allegheny mountains, do but very little injury to large orchard trees. They are most injurious to nursery stock, the small branches of which they penetrate, causing the twigs to wither and the leaves to turn brown. The only remedy is to cut off all infested twigs, and burn them.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mulberries.

Mulberries seem to have nearly gone out of fashion. Perhaps the perfect failure of the Multicaulis speculation disgusted people with everything that bore the name of Mulberry. At all events, we see trees much less frequently now than formerly. The Persian, or, as it is more generally called, the English, is a fine flavored fruit, and is worth growing wherever the climate will allow. Downing's Everbearing is a seedling of the Multicaulis, and remains a long time in bearing, although it does not give a very large amount of fruit at once. The fruit is much esteemed by many for cooking. Hick's Everbearing is a Kentucky seedling, and though a better bearer than the Downing, its fruit is inferior to that in quality. This tree is valued at the South for planting in poultry yards. It is a rapid grower, spreads widely, and makes a dense shade, while its abundant fruit furnishes food to the fowls. A new variety is mentioned in the French journals, which originated in Hungary, and is called *Morus alba Fegyvernekiana*. Though the name is long, the tree is not, as it grows only about six feet high, and is spoken of as a dwarf of remarkable beauty.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard Trees.

Scraping the dead bark from orchard trees will add much to their good appearance, and induce a healthy growth the coming summer. A small triangular plate of steel attached to a handle two or three feet long is the best implement. Any village blacksmith can easily make one which will answer quite as well as those sold at the stores. Trees from which branches have been broken off by storms or ice should have the wound cut smooth, and a coat of shellac varnish or melting grafting wax applied to their surfaces, to prevent decay from moisture. If new orchards are to be planted, the trees should be obtained as soon as possible. Due regard of course must be had in the selection of varieties, using only those which are known to be good and abundant bearers. Select also with reference to having a succession from earliest to the latest, if intended for family use.—*Agriculturist.*

Beans and Vinegar.

A Meadville correspondent of *Moore's Rural New Yorker* says: The principal requisites to form good vinegar are 1st, contact with the air; second, a temperature not exceeding 77 degs. of Fahrenheit; 3d, the addition of some extraneous vegetable matter to promote the acetous fermentation, and 4th, the presence of alcohol. Now beans contain a very acteous vegetable matter. Take boiled beans in warm weather, how quick they get sour! This will show you that it contains acid. Now beans put into cider will soon start this acetous action and cause the cider to turn sour. Put about 4 lbs. of the best brown sugar in a barrel of cider in addition to the beans and it will get sour much faster, and keep the cider warm to cause it to work. Beans are used because they are clean, and will not destroy the flavor of the vinegar like other vegetable matter.

Trouble in Churning.

In answer to a farmer's daughter, who is puzzled to know why cream will not always bring butter at this season of the year, I would say in the first place, don't let the cream remain on the milk too long. I skim third or fourth meal; what rises after that time will not make butter; scald the churn, heating the cream about sixty degrees. I have followed the above plan more than forty years. I have given directions to many, all of whom have adopted it with success.

Purifying a Room with a Pitcher of Water.

It having been stated that the foul air in a room may be absorbed by a pitcher of cold water standing in it, the editor of the *Scientific American* says: "It would be dangerous for any one to close a room and rely upon a pitcher of water to purify the air. * * * Good ventilation is the best remedy for foul air in a room." The fact that water in a room becomes foul does not prove that the air is purified by it, by any means.

Valuable Recipes.

Calf's Liver and Bacon.—This is commonly tossed in butter; the liver sliced moderately thin, is first dressed, and the rashers of bacon afterward; serve garnished with the latter. Calf's liver may also be fried; dip the slices into seasoned beaten eggs and olive oil, and fry quickly. In France similarly shaped pieces of liver and bacon are skewered together, then dipped into oil, and subsequently sprinkled with bread crumbs, and broiled; season and serve. When tossed without the bacon, a glass of wine may be poured into the pan, and served in the dish, with the liver arranged around.—*Ohio Journal.*

Suet Pudding Without Eggs.—Here is just what Mrs. P. wants, a suet pudding without eggs: One tea-cup of molasses, one of sour milk, one of suet, two of flour, a little salt and soda; raisins or any dried berries will answer. Steam two hours. Chop the suet very fine. *Sauce for the above.*—One quart of boiling water, four table-spoonfuls of sugar, two of flour wet up with a little water, one table-spoonful of butter, one tea-spoonful of salt; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon; a few spoonfulls of vinegar. It is excellent.

Calf's-head Stew.—Take the pieces of meat from the soup pot and chop them fine, put them into a saucepan with some of the gravy, and stew. Pick the brains and mix them with grated bread, pepper and salt, and work them into small cakes with the yolk of an egg; fry them, and put them in the soup after it is placed in the tureen. Put paste around the stew that is baked separately; put them in a dish, and add ketchup and a few hard-boiled eggs.

Stewed Kidneys.—Cut one beef kidney in small pieces, fry in butter five minutes, drain off the gravy and put into a stew-pan a small piece of butter; when melted, add a teaspoonful of flour, stir until brown, add half a teaspoonful of soup stock and the gravy from the kidneys; stir until boiling. Add a little chopped parsley, a squeeze of lemon, salt and pepper to taste; put in the kidneys; make them hot, but do not let them boil. Sheep's kidneys can be done in the same way.

A German Sweet Dish.—Boil some chestnuts until they are soft enough to be crushed with a spoon and passed through a sieve. Beat up the white of six or eight eggs into a froth with half a pound of lump sugar that has been grated on the rind of a lemon. Pile up the chestnuts while warm in a dish, and cover them thickly with the whip just before serving them.—*The Day.*

Preserving Eggs.—A Parisian paper recommends the following method for the preservation of eggs:—Dissolve four ounces of bees wax in eight ounces of olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger, and anoint the egg all around. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs, after two years, will be as good as if fresh laid.

Relief for Burns.—A quick cure is to apply a layer of common salt and saturate it with laudanum. Hold it in place an hour or so by a simple bandage. The smarting sensation disappears rapidly, and the burn gets well.

To Kill Lice on Chickens.—Carbolic soap is sure death to lice on chickens. Take Buchan's. and dissolve half an ounce in a quart of boiling water. As soon as this gets cool wet their heads and necks with it. The lice die immediately, and half an hour after, the chickens are as dry and nice as ever.

Lamp Wicks.—Before using a lamp-wick, soak it in strong vinegar, then dry it thoroughly, and it will burn both brightly and without any unpleasant smoke or smell.

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

MUCH of the insanity in the British army exists in soldiers serving in India who have been exposed to sunstroke.—*Lancet.*

SURGEON HOWLETT, of London, reports a number of cases of severe fractures in ladies, the result of falls caused by wearing the fashionable high-heeled boots.

JUTE is now employed in the manufacture of silk goods; it takes the dyes easily, and preserves a gloss so well that it is difficult for one not an expert to detect its presence.

SILK is at once the strongest and most tenacious of fibres, and makes the most beautiful, durable and valuable of tissues. What gold is to metals and the diamond to precious stones, so is silk to all other textile fabrics.

THE recent proximity of the planets Jupiter and Uranus enabled M. Prosper Henry, at the Paris Observatory, to compare the animosity of the latter with that of the satellites of the former. The results showed that the brightness of Uranus is a little superior to that of the third satellite of Jupiter.

A SHEET of ordinary white blotting paper which will tear by it own weight when wetted, is converted into a material having all the properties of tough parchment by merely dipping it for a few seconds into sulphuric acid. The Germans are using this artificial parchment for sausage skins. It need hardly be said that it is highly indigestible.

DR. LIEBREICH thinks that a great deal of the short-sightedness (decrease in endurance and acuteness of vision) in England is the result of the bad arrangement of light in the school-houses. These evils may be prevented by causing the light to fall on the desk from the left-hand side and as much as possible from above. The children should sit erect, and the book should be at least ten inches from the eyes; it ought to be placed at an angle of twenty degrees for writing and forty degrees for reading.

Octopus Swallowed by a Sea Dog.

The new year has not proved a happy season to the octopus in the Brighton, England, Aquarium. After having been admired by thousands of visitors during the past holidays, the interesting octopus has met with a sad and sudden fate. The other day the unfortunate creature, finding himself uncomfortable in a tank where he had been newly placed by the curator, came out in an unguarded moment, of the house of living oysters he had collected as a shelter round him. In this tank were several large specimens of spotted dog fish. One of these fish, with the true cuteness of a sea dog, immediately pounced upon the unsuspecting octopus and instantly swallowed him. An alarm was raised in the building, but in spite of the direction of their staff, the octopus could not be recovered.

* * *

JOSEPH B. STEWART, the contumacious witness who refused to testify before the Wilson Credit Mobilier committee, and who was summarily placed under the care of the sergeant-at-arms, recently, is one of the most noted and unscrupulous of the Washington lobbyists. He has hung around Congress for twenty years or more as lobby and claim agent, or in whatever capacity his service was wanted. He was conspicuous in the Catacazy case, and reputed author of the Perkins claim against the Russian government. At the time of Booth's assassination of President Lincoln, Stewart leaped on the stage just after the fatal shot, followed Booth out of the theatre, seized his horse by the bridle and then let him escape. The place of his confinement is a room in the basement of the main capitol building, fitted up expressly for Charles W. Woolley, the contumacious witness in the impeachment investigation.

CONGRESSMAN O. J. DICKEY and Clerk Edward McPherson are pretty good authority in matters pertaining to the estate and financial doings of the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. Both these gentlemen were intimate friends of Mr. Stevens, were executors of his will, and Mr. Dickey was a partner of the great Pennsylvanian. Both denounce Mr. John B. Alley's statement that Mr. Stevens received a large sum from the Union Pacific people as false and an outrage on the memory of their friend. Mr. Alley gave Dr. Durant as his authority for the tale; Dr. Durant says he never heard of it before, and never told Mr. Alley such a story. The statement utterutterly incredible to those who knew Mr. Stevens; he can no longer defend himself; but it is fortunate that he has left behind him a record which can be abundantly vindicated.

* * *

COL. JOHN ROBERTS, the oldest member of the Dauphin county bar, died at his residence in Harrisburg on Saturday evening. He was born in October, 1787, near Rockville, at the mouth of Robert's Valley, and resided nearly the whole of his life in Harrisburg and vicinity. Having studied law with Thomas Elder, Esq., he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1812, over sixty years ago, and was the oldest lawyer in the central part of the State, with one exception. He served creditably during the war of 1812-14, principally in and around Baltimore, was a member of the State Legislature in 1827 and 1828, and in 1830 appointed prothonotary of Dauphin county by Governor Wolf, holding the position for six years.

* * *

WE HAVE here a dog story which beats anything of the kind recently at least related. In Clinton, Mass., a dog was in the habit of helping himself from a pail of "odds and ends" belonging to a neighbor. One day he upset the pail and it fell to pieces, upon which the sagacious creature went home and brought back a sound pail, which he substituted for the broken one, transferring the contents from the old to the new, after which he hid the staves of the broken vessel. We have heard of "sly dogs" before, but was there ever a dog so sly as this?

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IOWA is the fifth State in the Union in the number of newspapers published.

STATISTICAL returns show that there are in France at the present time 1,069,787 widows.

A MINNESOTA farmer had his stables covered to the depth of some twenty feet by the late snow storm.

THERE are twenty-five tanyards around the Falls of the Ohio river near Louisville and New Albany, employing six hundred hands.

UNCLES and nephews may mutually marry each other's widows now in Virginia, the old law forbidding such alliances being just repealed.

LOUISVILLE taunts Cincinnati with the statement that Shelby county, Ky., alone sent over 35,000 hogs to its market during the last season.

A MONTREAL dentist has recovered $400 in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, against the fair and false daughter of a well-to-do farmer.

THE Utica *Herald* is responsible for the assertion that "cows in the vicinity of Carthage have given ice-cream during the cold snap of last week."

A LUMP of gold weighing forty pounds is reported to have been found recently in a claim owned and worked by Chinamen, at Moore's Flat, Colorado.

A WEALTHY Illinois farmer cut his throat the other day, and his nervous heirs began to think he would recover, because it took him ten hours to bleed to death.

MISS MARY J. JOHNSON, of Richland county, Ill., recently got judgment against John McMurty for $7,000 damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage.

A CHARLESTONIAN claims to have recently read the Bible through in sixty-five hours, understandingly. The Old Testament was done in fifty hours and the New in fifteen.

THE city of Lehree, at which the disastrous earthquake occurred, is set down as a busy place in Beloochistan, containing about six thousand inhabitants. It is a walled city, with a market.

ONE of the results of having a young medical woman as city physician in Springfield, Mass., is that a young gentleman of that ilk has had himself vaccinated by her twenty-one times within a few weeks.

"PLEASE, father, come home, and don't swear and make so much noise, or the police will take you away from me." That's what a bystander heard a little Fort Wayne boy saying to his drunken beast of a parent.

A CHINAWOMAN committed suicide in Reno, Nevada, a few days since, by taking opium. Her excuse was that she was tired of her life of shame and slavery. Her owner says he is out $400 by this foolishness.

AN ARKANSAS widow has inscribed on the headstones of five departed lords, "We will meet in heaven, husband dear." If so the resulting matrimonial embarassment will be worse than that of the Saducee brothers.

THE dogfish which swallowed the octopus in the Brighton, Eng., Aquarium, weighed nine pounds. On the stomach of the dogfish being opened, the octopus, which weighed three and one-half pounds, was found dead.

SNAKES are said to be the death of twenty thousand persons every year in India. The records of intemperance show that the number of deaths from "snakes" in this city, is, in proportion to the population, even greater.

A GIRL of twelve years, residing in the vicinity of Carlinville, Ill., is supporting a blind father and an invalid mother this winter by chopping wood. Last year she supplied the wants of the family by raising potatoes, doing all the work herself except ploughing the ground.

THE recent wedding of a widow named Kessler to a Mr. Potter, at Kanawha Falls, W. Va., was converted into a funeral by a party of facetious young men, who amused themselves by firing guns into the doorway, thereby lodging a wad of compressed tow in the bride's brain.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Roseburg (Oregon) *Pantagraph* says: "In the battle on Lost River the citizens claimed to have killed seven Indians, but the fact is they killed three or four little children—among them one little babe tied to a board and set up against a sage bush."

THE following is given as the exact composition of the Prussian House of Commons: National Liberal, 116; Conservative, 69; Center, 58; Progressists, 48; New Conservative, (just formed,) 41; Free Conservative, 38; Poles, 19; Independent, 17; Liberal Center, 11; seats vacant, 12; total 432.

BEES, when hived, belong to the person who first hived them. If they afterward fly away, his right of ownership continues so long as he keeps the swarm in sight, and he can, under such circumstances, pursue and recapture them, even though they should settle upon a tree on another person's land. This is the law.

THE blades for the new swords ordered for the United States Army have just been finished at the Springfield armory. They are perfectly straight, 31 inches long, and handsomely decorated with designs in asphaltum varnish. The sword will be very light, and much more convenient to carry than those in use at present.

AN economical individual handed in a letter at the Monroeville, Ind., postoffice to be weighed. It was a little over the half ounce. He took out his pocket knife and whittled off the corners, lightening the letter to a half ounce; then attached his three cent stamp, and went his way rejoicing. Economy is wealth. That man will prosper and get rich eventually.

ENGLAND had an enormous foreign trade last year, the aggregate being $3,046,690,000. The imports were $1,766,680,000, and the exports $1,279,810,000. In both these items there was an increase over the trade of 1871, the aggregate increase being nearly two hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. England stands at the head of commercial nations, her trade exceeding in volume that of any other country.

THE treasure seekers of the Pacific slope appear to be preparing once more for a visit to Cocos Island, in quest of those iron boxes of gold and silver, concerning which the spirit mediums have found it profitable to make so many "revelations." The $300,000 worth of treasure recovered from the steamer America, and carried to San Francisco in October last, may be said to have provided the simulus for the new movement. The sight of those immense bars of gold, in describing which the reporters were so eloquent, has had a wonderful effect upon the poor fellows who have so often risked their lives in these foolish enterprises.

THEY practice a strange art in Japan which is considered an improvement on animal expression. Young puppies are subjected to extraordinary modifying influences soon after birth. The upper jaw is forced up at an angle, carrying with it the lower one, which gives the head the slope of a child's head. The eyes, too, are forced out of their original plane, so that when the process is completed, and the bones are permanently in a new position, the dog appears like a weeping infant looking up. The distortion is disgusting, and certainly a cruel process in the eyes of anybody but a Japanese lady, whose pets they are, and objects of tender care. One of these improved dogs was recently brought to New York, whether as a model for artists, with a view to providing a new favorite for patrons of canine pets, is unknown. Nature may be distorted by science and art, but never improved.

STATE NEWS.

ON TUESDAY evening a railroad employe named Lanergan, while coupling cars near the Union depot, Erie, slipped and fell, and had one leg cut off and the other broken by the train.

BYRON, son of Charles Chestnut, of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, while riding one horse and leading another, both became frightened and run, the led horse kicking him on the knee and fracturing it badly. Several pieces of bone have been taken out, and in all probability the leg will remain stiff.

MR. VANCE A. STEWART, of Greene township, Mercer county, met with a serious accident on Tuesday of this week, while loading a saw log, by which he had one of his legs broken in two places—below the knee, and near the ankle. At last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE Lancaster *Express* says Colonel Phillip Gossler, a prominent citizen of Columbia, went to St. Georges, State of Delaware, to see a dying sister, on Wednesday last. He was so much affected at her death that he took suddenly ill, and died on Saturday evening last. He had been in declining health for a few years, and was about fifty-six years of age.

MISS CATHARINE LYNCH, of Corry, has commenced an action against Florence Dempsey for breach of promise, laying the damages at $5,000. The petition alleges that on the 1st of March, 1872, and at sundry other times the said Dempsey faithfully promised to marry the defendant, but that he subsequently not only neglected and refused to keep his promise, but has married another woman.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says: One of the meanest thefts we ever heard of was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. John Seifret, in Erie, on Tuesday last. The body of Mrs. Seifert (who had died in childbirth) was laid out for burial, and upon her hand yet remained the wedding ring. This was stolen from her finger by some dispicable hypocritical thief on Tuesday morning, although none but those professing friendship and sympathy had visited the corpse.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE CAPITAL.

Threatened Conflict of Authority in Utah.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier and Stock Exchange Transactions.

THE CHANGE OF PROOF IN SPIRITS.

The Proposed Pacific Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 14, 1873.

INVESTIGATION OF THE C. P. R. R. OF CALIFORNIA.

The Wilson Investigating Committee, known as No. 2, has progressed far enough, under the instructions of the House, to ascertain that nothing can be done towards the investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad of California by the present Congress, all the witnesses and papers being in California. It is impossible to get them here within the fourteen remaining days of this session. It has been suggested that a bill might be passed by Congress providing for the appointment of a commission to visit California during the summer, investigate the whole subject, and report the evidence to the Forty-third Congress, next December.

EXPULSION OF OAKES AMES AND JAMES BROOKS.

The expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks was a subject of general remark among members of Congress to-day. There are some who will raise the question, when this report is presented, as to the power of this Congress to expel members for acts committed from year to year, and that the proper step is to have them indicted by the United States Courts and tried for bribery and violation of oath.

THE CHANGE OF PROOF IN SPIRITS.

The following is issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

February 14th, 1873.

It has come to the knowledge of this office, that in some portions of the country there are distilled spirits now stored in warehouses, which, in consequence of the uniformly high temperature of such warehouses, have no material change in proof as to subject such spirits to seizure if put upon the market in the original packages. In order to protect such spirits, the distiller or owner thereof will be allowed—where tax has been paid on the original gauge—to remove such spirits from such warehouse to the wholesale liquor dealer's premises, and there change the packages, marking, branding and stamping the new packages, as provided on page 67, series No. 7.

When spirits of the character above referred to are to be removed from one warehouse for the purpose above mentioned, the distiller or owner will at once notify the collector of the district of the fact, giving the number of packages, the marks and brands thereon, and the location of the wholesale liquor dealer's establishment to which such spirits were to be removed, and the collector will detail some United States officer to protect such spirits from seizure during their transit.

In case the removal is made from one collection district to another, the collector of the district from which the spirits are shipped will notify the collector of the district in which the spirits are received, giving the number of the packages, the marks and brands thereon, the name of the owner, the route over which the spirits are to pass, and to whom consigned. The collector of the district in which such spirits are received will allow them to pass to the establishment of the wholesale dealer to whom they are consigned, but will not allow them to be put upon the market in the original packages.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Cable Company have turned up in opposition to the bill allowing the American, China and Japan Telegraph Company to lay a Pacific telegraph to China. The opposition say that the new company have not the capital to organize such a line, and that it is only a scheme. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee say that such arguments have no weight, and therefore both committees have reported favorably upon the bill organizing the new company, as the privileges asked therein are not much of the National Government—only a request for two Government vessels to make soundings and surveys. The bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses this session, and then we shall have a cable telegraph managed entirely by American enterprise and American capital.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—FEARS AS TO ITS PASSAGE.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce who proposed the river and harbor appropriation bill, say that if they can pass it through the House as they have reported it they have no fear of its fate in the Senate. They are a little afraid, however, of the proposition to assume the indebtedness of over a million and a half dollars of the Louisville canal being tacked on to the bill, as the interests in behalf of such a step are very powerful, and are working hard to secure it. If they do the sub-committee say the bill is lost for this session, as it cannot get through the Senate with such an amendment.

THE BILL TO EXECUTE THE LAWS IN UTAH.

The bad condition of affairs in Utah, owing to the disorganized condition of the Courts there, is now a subject for consideration by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The President's desire to have the laws executed in that Territory, and his personal visit to the capitol to consult with both the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary, has induced the Senate Committee to take prompt action upon the subject. They have had several meetings upon Senator Frelinghuysen's bill in aid of the execution of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and will report it very soon, but it will be greatly amended. The bill is now undergoing a very thorough discussion in the committee.

CLAIMS OF SHIP BUILDERS.

The claims of Alexander Swift, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Snowden & Co., of Pennsylvania, and Cornell & Co., of New York, for damages alleged to have been sustained by the alterations ordered by the Government in their plans for building ships after the contract had been made, were under consideration by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, and it was agreed to dispose of them by transferring them over to the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court of Claims.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, February 14, 1873.

MESSAGE ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess from a threatened conflict between the federal and territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of the laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the territories, but an examination of them will show it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the territorial legislature has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a territorial legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the territory was to be under the direct supervision of the national Government. Accordingly, the law creating the territory of Utah passed September 9th, 1850, provided for the appointment of a supreme court, the judges of which are judges of the district courts, a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters, but as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the judge to serve in these courts to be selected in such a manner as the territorial legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same right be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of laws to regulation by local authority; but such a desire ought not govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the federal and the territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the territory. Evidently it was never intended to entrust the territorial legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, in increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action.

Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both these respects the territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that territory, produced by circumstances so notorious as to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the district courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also pass some acts which shall deprive the probate courts or any court created by the territorial legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States Judges. I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the territory, or which interfere with local prejudice, or provide for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure competent jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect to the judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these propositions in minor details as the circumstances of the territory affected seemed to demand; and in creating the territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that the circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other territories; for by section nine of the act creating that territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other territorial act except that creating the territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic laws to the peculiar necessities of the territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established.

I am advised that the United States courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the territorial legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction, and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on Probate Courts in the territory and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the territory cannot give to any court whatever the power to discharge by a writ of *habeas corpus* persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, February 14, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee this afternoon with reference to the construction of his road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the company labored in building the road.

Witness said the gross earnings of the road were $12,800,000, and that the running expenses were a little over forty per cent. No dividends had been paid to stock holders.

Witness having been interrogated as to the business of Frauchot at Washington, said it was to bring the attention of members of Congress to the views of the company on the pending question.

A long examination followed as to the stock and bonds, interest, &c., of the road.

In the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson made a long statement, in which he said the only difference in the evidence between him and Ames was in relation to the investment of $3,000 which Patterson gave Ames in 1867 to invest for him, there being no difference relative to $4,000 similarly given Ames in 1869, and which were invested in Union Pacific securities. Patterson stated he had no written memorandum relative to the first transaction, and depended upon his memory. Believing that the investment made in Union Pacific stock was the same as the second investment led him to deny during the campaign that he had an investment in the Credit Mobilier.

Patterson produced a letter from Oakes Ames, dated January 12th, 1872, in which Ames states that he had written a letter to Rollins, saying he (Ames) did not think Patterson was the owner of Credit Mobilier stock, and that even if he had, there was no more impropriety than in owning bank notes. A conversation with Ames and letters which it induced confirmed him in the belief that his two investments were in Union Pacific Railroad stock and securities. If a doubt had existed on the subject, there was nothing which could have influenced him to represent to the committee or country that his investment was made in the Union Pacific Railroad rather than in the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Patterson went into long explanations relative to his letter to Ames as to the latter's evidence, and then rehearsed *seriatim* all the circumstances of the matters between him and Ames, showing that he (Patterson) was led into apparent grave mistakes by understanding from Ames' conversations, letters, &c., relative to the circumstances, that he was not the owner of any Credit Mobilier stock.

Senator Harlan was re-called, and was examined in relation to checks received from Durant.

STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION.

Charles G. Colgate, who had charge of the Tax and Claim business of the Stock Exchange, testified before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, concerning the passage by Congress of the amendment modifying the rule requiring money employed in carrying stocks, gold, bonds, etc., to be retired, and pay a tax as capital at the rate of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month. Some persons, he said, put in claims for services rendered to the Stock Exchange for securing the passage of this amendment, adding that no money was paid to any person connected with the Internal Revenue Department or Congress, or even hinted at except in one case, when George W. Bassett, clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, offered his services for $250 per month for the session, and a contingency of $5,000 in case the amendment referred to became a law. This proposition was declined by the Stock Exchange and Bassett was never paid, although he (Colgate) believed the Exchange received great benefit by reason of having people representative at Washington. The Exchange, as a body, never had been called on for a dollar in relation to the amendment.

Other witnesses are summoned for to-morrow.

RUMORS THAT CALDWELL WILL RESIGN.

At the request of Senator Caldwell, the Senate Committee has deferred the presentation of their report in his case till his counsel return from Philadelphia. It is currently reported that Caldwell intends to resign, in apprehension that the committee's report will recommend his expulsion, or at least contain very severe censure, amounting in effect to such recommendation. The belief that the report will recommend at last severe censure seems to be well founded.

ACT SIGNED.

The President has signed the act amendatory of the bankruptcy act.

The Constitutional Convention.

Debate on Suffrage, Elections and Representation—Open vs. Secret Ballot—Miscellaneous Business.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred.

Reports from several Prothonotaries were presented and referred.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Dallas, on account of death in his family.

By Mr. Edwards, that no member shall speak more than twice on any one subject until all have spoken.

By Mr. Worrell, that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to consider the propriety of having the compensation of judicial officers fixed by the Constitution.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

The substitute offered by Mr. J. W. F. White on yesterday, for the first section, was adopted.

The second section—"That all elections of the citizens shall be by ballot; the ballots voted may be open or secret, as the elector shall prefer, and they shall be numbered by the election officers when received. Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon, and attested for him by another elector of the district, which shall not be an election officer;" was taken up.

Mr. Baer moved to amend by striking out all after the work "prefer," and insert "There shall be a separate ballot for each office to be filled." He supported his amendment in a few brief but earnest remarks, defending the secret ballot as one of the greatest bulwarks of our liberty.

Mr. Elliott believed that a secret ballot would best elicit the honest conviction of the people of Pennsylvania. Conscience and judgment would be best exercised. The poor man, subject to some extent to his employer, with the open ballot in his hand could not fairly express his opinion or preference at the polls when antagonistic to those of his employer.

Mr. Kaine was in favor of the secret ballot, but preferred an amendment which he had prepared and would submit at a future time.

Mr. White (Indiana) wished that he had the power of an earthquake to cast in right here, in opposition to the section as it now stood. He wanted to say an amen to all that had been advanced in favor of a secret ballot.

Mr. Woodward (Philadelphia) was opposed to a secret ballot. It is one of the meanest things to which a freeman can be subjected. He did not agree that sneeking up to a window and depositing a ballot which could be manipulated, was a great and sacred right. It is productive of most outrageous evils upon the ballot box, and should be done away with, and for this reason he would vote for an open ballot.

Mr. Buckalew hoped the Convention would accept the three points reported by the Committee. He would make the privilege of handing in a ticket vote a common right. It would be a check if voters could go to the polls and openly announce their preference. They could not be defrauded then, as they are under the present system, when honest votes are swept away by the thousands at every election held in this city.

Without coming to a vote the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow, and the Convention adjourned.

The Convention will hereafter meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 2 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Distribution of the Geneva Award—The Object of the Bill Explained—The Naval Appropriation Bill Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1873.

SENATE.

CONGRATULATING THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution congratulating the people of Spain upon the peaceable establishment of a republican form of government there, and directing the President to communicate to the Spanish Government a copy of the resolution. Laid over and ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced three bills for the relief of Secor & Co., of Perine, Secor & Co., and of Zeno Secor.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to declare Inauguration day a legal holiday.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill amending the internal revenue law so as to allow producers of tobacco to sell one hundred dollars' worth of tobacco annually to consumers at the place of production.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution designed to expedite business, remarking that unless some such resolution was adopted an extra session would be required in order to pass the bills necessary to carry on the Government. The resolution was laid over, Mr. Anthony saying he would call it up to-morrow.

THE INAUGURATION COMMITTEE.

The Vice President appointed as a committee on the part of the Senate to make the necessary preparations for the inauguration Messrs. Cragin, Logan and Bayard.

PENSION LAW AMENDED.

The House bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions was amended in several particulars and passed. One of the amendments limits the compensation of agents and attorneys employed by applicants for pensions.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

came up as unfinished business.

Mr. RICE moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government existing in Arkansas, but the motion was lost.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing that officers when promoted shall not draw their pay until they are specially designated by the President to fill vacancies, and that where the numbers of a particular grade are not fixed by law, promotions shall not take effect until the class to which they belong is ordered for examination. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment authorizing the Supreme Court to allow amendments either in form or in substance in appeals in prize cases where it appears that notice of an intention to appeal was filed with the clerk of the court below within thirty days after the rendering of the decision. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war. Agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment increasing the pay of retired naval officers from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the pay to which their rank or grade was entitled when they were retired, and providing that no officer on the retired list shall be employed on active duty except in war time.

On this amendment there was some debate, in the course of which

Mr. SHERMAN stated that we have more than three times as many naval officers as are necessary for the existing navy, and

Mr. LOGAN stated that a short time ago we had one commissioned officer to every four men in the navy.

The amendment was lost.

REPORT ON THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a conference report on the fortification appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

THE TROUBLE IN UTAH.

A message was received from the President calling the attention of Congress to the danger of a conflict between the federal authorities and the territorial authorities in Utah.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer his resolution of yesterday in reference to the Spanish Republic.

Mr. WILLARD objected unless it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution was not entertained.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was interrupted at two o'clock by the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award coming up as a special order.

Pending the discussion Mr. NIBLACK made a conference report on the fortification appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. SWANN also presented a conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. AMBLER (Mass.), who reported the Geneva Award bill from the Judiciary Committee, opened the discussion upon it, explaining the object of the bill. The first question to be determined, he said, was the question as to the ownership of the $15,500,000 which the British Government had agreed to pay as indemnity for the Alabama depredations. So far as the Judiciary Committee were concerned, it had determined that the money was the property of the United States Government, free from all trusts, claims or conditions. If that was a correct determination, then there remained to the Government to provide only for such equitable distribution of money as should seem to Congress to be according to the principle of natural equity and justice. This principle would dispose of a great number of claims that came up on the ground that the Government had this money in trust. The Government could not be made a trustee against its will, and it had stated expressly in its instructions to the agents at Geneva that it should not be made a trustee for any of this money. Nobody claimed this trust, however, except insurance companies. These demanded that their claims should be first paid, and being a body of great wealth and power, they had brought before the Judiciary Committee two or more able and eloquent counsel, who made arguments and submitted briefs. The same argument had been submitted to the Senate, and that claim had been met by a vote of two-thirds against it, for the reason that the insurance companies entered into the business of insuring as a matter of profit. They took no risk but upon a theory, which as a rule was a fact, that the premiums would equal the risk. They had received in war premiums much more than all they had paid out. All that they claimed to have paid out was a little over four millions of dollars, and they had received in war premiums over six millions, so that the insurance companies had made a clear profit of $2,000,000 out of war risks depending on the Alabama depredations. Therefore it did not seem just that the insurance companies should be paid. They were the only people who went into the war as a business. It seemed equitable, however, and the bill provided that where insurance companies made an actual loss on their business, they should be paid *pro rata* out of whatever balance might be left after paying more meritorious claims, first, of citizens whose property had been destroyed by cruisers; second, of officers and crews who lost their wages, etc.; third, of owners, etc., whose insurance was less than their loss, etc. The insurance companies claimed that they were subrogated to the rights of the insured. That was true as a principle of law, but such subrogate was that when anything was saved out of a wreck, the underwriters, after paying the insurance, were entitled to what was saved. The difficulty here was, however, that there was nothing in which the assured had any right. No citizen of the United States had a right against the British Government for any of the acts done, and thus the insurance companies were subrogated to the rights of men who had no rights. The ship had gone to the bottom, and the only thing that remained above the ocean was the right of the nation to claim that Great Britain should make good its national obligations or should answer for the consequences. If the United States Government had gone to war with Great Britain instead of taking money in settlement of the claims, how many of the insurance companies, he asked, would claim to have been subrogated to the rights of the Government? They would be in the condition of the Irishman who found himself an informer, that the penalty was fifty lashes, and the informer was entitled to one-half.

He then proceeded to answer the various technical and legal questions as to the details of the measure. In reply to a question by Mr. Peters, he expressed his belief that the amount to be paid under the bill would not exceed $14,000,000 in currency, principal and interest.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment making the interest payable not from the date of the Geneva award, as provided in the bill, but from the date of the loss.

Mr. POLAND offered a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. POTTER said he at first thought the insurance companies were not entitled to receive anything under the award, but subsequent reflection had brought him to an opposite conclusion. He offered an amendment to carry out his views.

Mr. MONROE offered an amendment extending the operation of the bill to damages done by the Shenandoah before her arrival at Melbourne.

Mr. EAMES offered an amendment extending its operation to damages done by all cruisers or vessels bearing the Confederate flag.

The previous question was then seconded. A vote on the bill will be taken to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

—A Berlin dispatch says that the Prussian Ministry have required of Counsellor Wagner, the protege of Bismarck, an explanation of his conduct in permitting concessions in the fulfillment of the State railway contracts, by which frauds were committed upon the Government. Similar explanations were requested of Count Von Itzenblitz, in consequence of which he resigned. Other resignations will follow.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

A New Law to Meet the Plea of Insanity in Homicide Cases.

A Boiler Inspector Bill Introduced for Allegheny Co.

A General Law Regulating Exemptions from Taxation.

The Condition of the Supplemental Local Option Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 14, 1873.

The House remained in session this morning, putting bills through in the private calendar, until one o'clock, and then adjourned in a muddle, with about one-third the bills not finally acted on. It met again at eleven, and remained in session until twelve, when an adjournment took place until Tuesday next. The Senate remained in session until ten o'clock last night.

HOMICIDAL INSANITY.

At its morning session this morning there was considerable debate on Senator Wallace's bill to provide for obtaining evidence in homicide cases, where the defence is insanity. The bill was not finally acted on. Its object is generally approved, although some constitutional objections are urged. The bill is an important one. Its main features are that on a trial for homicide, where the defence is insanity, no evidence in support of the same shall be received under the plea of not guilty, but such defence shall be specially pleaded, and verified by oath. This plea of insanity is to be heard, before the prisoner, by a commission appointed by the court, one of whom shall be learned in the law, and the other physicians or experts in insanity. The commission is to be sworn, and is authorized to examine the accused, and witnesses produced as to his health, previous habits and subsequent behaviour. The District Attorney shall subpoena witnesses and conduct proceedings on the part of the Commonwealth. The written report of the commissioners, or a majority of them in the alleged insanity of the prisoner is to be filed by the commissioner in the hands of the court, and shall not be made public until the trial, when it is provided, it shall be read to the jury as persuasive evidence of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the offence, "and," the proposed law concludes, "upon the written request of the counsel of the prisoner, the District Attorney shall subpoena the physicians acting upon the said commission to appear in court at the trial, and they shall be sworn as witnesses for the Commonwealth, and may be cross examined by the prisoner's counsel as to the reason upon which their said report is based, and as to any other facts which the court trying the cause may deem a proper cross-examination."

It will be observed the bill makes an important change in the character of evidence necessary to determine the sanity or insanity of a prisoner, as well as in the mode of obtaining such evidence. It is by no means certain the bill will pass, owing to the constitutional objections referred to.

BOILER INSPECTION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Senator Humphreys has introduced his bill for the appointment of an inspector of steam engines and steam boilers in Allegheny county. It is modeled, in some respects, after the law for the creation of a boiler inspector in Philadelphia, which has operated very advantageously in that city, in promoting safety from boiler explosions. In order to get at a proper person for inspector of boilers, under Mr. Humphrey's bill, the Governor is to appoint a commission of five practical persons and experts, who are to examine candidates for the office of Inspector. From the persons recommended the Governor will select one person as a Boiler Inspector for Allegheny county, who shall hold office for three years, and receive as fees three dollars for every stationary steam boiler inspected by him. The Inspector is authorized to appoint one assistant, and it is made their duty to examine at least once every year each stationary steam boiler in the county, with reference to the following particulars:

First, the setting; second, the form and construction; third, thickness and kind of plates employed; fourth, their apparent condition as regards imperfections, wear or injury. All new boilers hereafter made, whenever they are constructed in whole or in part of wrought iron sheets riveted together, shall have the maker's name and quality of the material stamped upon each sheet, in accordance with the inspection laws of the United States for steamboats. He shall also inspect the feeding apparatus, together with the various attachments required to be placed on the boilers and their pipe connections. He shall also test each boiler by hydrostatic test, to a pressure one-third greater than that at which the boiler is to be used, as specified in his certificate. In like manner he shall be authorized at any time to examine the weight on the lever of the safety-valves of any boiler, to see that the "P," or ball is not of greater weight than that authorized by law.

Other safe-guards are provided by law, and the Inspector is directed to furnish certificates of examination, and any person who shall use any stationary steam engine or boiler, without such certificate that it is safe and competent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years. It is further provided that every person shall be liable for all damages that may accrue directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whatever."

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The Senate passed this morning a bill from the Finance Committee, introduced by Senator Wallace, intended to check the enormous abuse that has grown up of late years exempting real estate from taxation, under all sorts of pretences. It provides that all real estate shall be liable to taxation for all purposes, as proved by general laws, excepting therefore only the classes of property exempted by the act of July 2d, 1839, with the further exemption from taxation of all lunatic asylums, alms houses, poor houses, houses of refuge, penitentiaries and asylums, schools and hospitals supported by the Commonwealth, together with the lands attached to the same, and also excepting from such taxation all institutions provided by charitable gifts or otherwise, the chief revenues for the support of which are derived from voluntary subscriptions, together with the lands attached to the same. All laws conflicting with the act are repealed. This will bring the property exempted of late years again within the range of taxation. In the debate on the bill last night, Senator McClure stated that the exempt property in Philadelphia was valued at over sixty millions of dollars, and it was expected the pending bill would bring half of it under taxation. An amendment was added to the bill before its passage exempting cemeteries from taxation under certain restrictions. It provides "that no burial lots sold to individuals for burial of the dead, shall be liable to levy and sale for any taxes whatever."

SINKING FUND OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

An act relating to the Sinking Fund of Allegheny county, passed by the Senate, provides that all railroad securities, with the interest thereon, that may come into the possession of the county, in the adjustment of its claims against railroad companies, arising from county subscriptions to said companies, "shall be vested in the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Allegheny county, to be disposed of by such Board as they may deem most proper for the purpose of liquidating the indebtedness of said county."

TEXT BOOKS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Senator Graham this morning submitted a bill from the School Board of the First ward, Allegheny, supported by a lengthy memorial from the same source, for the appointment of a Board of State Commissioners on school text books. The Commissioners are to hold office for five years and to have the power of regulating and specifying the text books to be used in the public schools of the State. The bill was sent to the Committee on Education, which will in all probability report against it. If the school book publishers can corrupt the thousands of local boards of school directors, it is not a violent presumption that they could easily dispose of a State board of five persons, possibly appointed for political reasons other than educational acquirements and experience.

The Committee on Education of the Senate has reported against a bill prepared by the Allegheny Board of Control, proposing to direct a portion of the school fund of the State to aid in keeping up public libraries, under the control of local school authorities. The great idea of this bill was to get State aid for the public library of Allegheny, which is in rather a languishing condition.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The supplemental local option law, that has passed the Senate, would have been reported on favorably by the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, if an opportunity had been given, but the House adjourned before the committees were called. It will probably come up next Thursday, which is the day fixed for considering general bills.

THE JURY BILL.

Last night, when the House reached the bill doing away with the Jury Commissioners, and returning to the old jury system in Allegheny county, a half dozen amendments including other counties were added to the bill and voted down. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the bill shared the same fate or not. Another attempt, however, will be made to pass it. ARTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

PETITION FOR A COMMISSIONER OF TEXT BOOKS.

Compelling Railroad Companies to Fence their Roads.

The Private Calendar Considered in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 14, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the School Directors of the First ward of Allegheny for the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Text Books.

Also of citizens of Beaver county for a law to compel railways and citizens to fence the road.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To incorporate the Monongahela Railroad.

Supplement to the act for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PLAYFORD: To incorporate the Monongahela Improvement Company; also, to facilitate the collection of claims against counties.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: A supplement to the Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. GRAHAM: An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Text Books. The bill was passed.

An act repealing the law exempting certain real estate from taxation, with a proviso that it shall not affect the general law exempting real estate from taxation.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the private calendar.

No. 293—an act to protect miners—was made a public bill, and postponed till next Thursday.

Mr. SMITH (Fayette) offered an amendment to the peddlars' tax law.

The Jury Commissioners' bill was reconsidered, amended by tacking all counties in the State on, and then voted down by 22 to 53.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—River 24 feet 6 inches; rising. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh. Clear; thermometer thirty-two this evening.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—River falling; 9 feet 10 inches in canal; 7 feet 10 inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. Business brisk. Arrived—Charmer and J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Shannon and John Kilgour, New Orleans; E. H. Durfee and Boaz, Pittsburgh; Dictator, St. Louis; N. J. Bigley, falls Memphis. Departed—Charmer, falls, Evansville; E. H. Durfee, falls, St. Louis; Shannon and John Kilgour, Cincinnati; J. D. Parker, falls, Memphis; Dictator and N. J. Bigley, Pittsburgh. The tow boat Storm came up over the falls.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—River rising; 20 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. Departed—J. P. Gracy; Cairo; Ada Hellman, Upper Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Arrived—Julia and Alice, Vicksburg; Bee, New Orleans; Esperanza, Pittsburgh. Departed—Atlantic and Susie Silver, New Orleans. River rising slowly, with a fair channel depth to Cairo. Cloudy and mild.

CAIRO, ILL., February 14.—Arrived—Tyrone, Nashville, 2 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 4; Messenger, St. Louis, 6; Colorado, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Clipper, Ohio river, 6 A. M.; J. M. Mills, Mound City, 7; Joe. Kinney, St. Louis, 5 P. M. The river rose 18 inches. Cloudy; thermometer forty at 7 P. M.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Clear and pleasant during the day, but cloudy this evening. River rising rapidly. Arrived—Eckert, Cincinnati. Departed—John Kyle, and City of Chester, St. Louis; Glasgow, Red river; Mary Houston and Joe. Maude, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 14.—Clear and pleasant, but cool; Mercury 26 to 33, now 34. River fallen six inches. Down—Indiana, 1 P. M.; Silver Thorn, midnight; Ironsides, 11 A. M.; Sharpe McDonald, 2 P. M.; Tarascon, 3; Henry Probasco, 3:50; Rose Hite and Robert Mitchell, 8. Up—Idelwild, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 9. Business very active.

CHICAGO.

Trade and Commerce for 1872.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The following statistics of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the past year are taken from the advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade: Receipts of flour for the year, 1,532,014; shipments, 1,361,328; number of barrels of flour manufactured here, 187,968—there being only two large mills left by the great fire, and none having been built since. Wheat receipts, 12,724,141 bushels, against 14,439,656 bushels last year. Corn receipts, 47,366,087 bushels, against 41,583,139 last year, or an excess of over 13,500,000 bushels over any previous year. Oats receipts, 15,061,715 bushels, against 14,789,414 in 1871. Rye, 1,129,086 bushels, against 2,011,785 bushels last year. Barley, 5,251,750 bushels, against 4,069,410 bushels last year. Cattle receipts, 684,075 head, against 543,505 head last year. Hogs, live and dressed, 3,488,528 head, against 2,652,559 head in 1871.

The total value of live stock received at the Union stock yards during the past year is estimated at $75,475,000. The total amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the year on foreign imports was $2,114,764. The total value of domestic produce exported to Canada by lake during the year was $5,250,000. The receipts of lumber during the year reached the enormous aggregate of 11,183,659,283 feet, and of shingles 610,829,420. Altogether, the trade of the city largely exceeds that of any previous year.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—In the Senate this morning, the House bill to amend the insurance law by repealing section twenty, which provides for waiver by an insurance company to transfer any cause from the State to the United States Court, was passed. A bill was introduced to extend the time for completing the geological survey to such time as the Geological Board shall determine. The Senate bill to amend the homestead law so as to exempt from levy and sale on execution to the head of a family and not the owner of a homestead personal or real property to the value of five hundred dollars, in addition to the chattels and property now by law exempt, was passed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 14.—A bill to abolish the Commonwealth tax on income will propably pass the Legislature. A resolution to amend the Constitution by repealing that clause which requires the person to be able to read and write before he can be eligible to vote has been debated in the House, and refused a third reading by a vote of 56 yeas to 120 nays. This settles the matter for the present session.

Without a Rival.

When a new invention is introduced, it meets with opposition from the old arrangement which it is destined to supercede, and before its claims will be fully recognized it must in actual test prove its efficiency, and demonstrate its superiority so clearly that none can gainsay it. It is not then too much to say that an invention which has passed successfully through these early stages is possessed of merits which commend it to general attention, and points of superiority which cannot be overlooked. Such has been the case with the Anderson Sash Balance. When the attention of builders was first called to it, there were many who doubted its efficiency, but as it began to be used, and in every case gave satisfaction, it was soon universally recognized as the one thing that had long been needed in this department. Its simplicity, its durability, its economy over others, and the fact that it was so easily adjusted to a window, were all points in its favor, possessed by no other contrivance for the purpose for which it was used. It is now the only balance used by first-class builders, and has no rival. It can be seen in operation at No. 80 Smithfield street.

Pure Liquors and Where to Obtain Them.

Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor importers and dealers, No. 57 Second avenue, offer the following specialties:

Old Monongahela Whisky,
Fine Wheat Whisky,
Genuine Bourbon Whisky,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
Fine French Brandy,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Malaga Wine,
Maderia Wine,
Old Port Wine,
Best Holland Gin,
New England Rum,
Black Berry Brandy,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods are all of the very finest brands and warranted to be pure and free from any adulterations, and are from such account generally recommended by physicians for medical purposes. The firm sell at very reasonable prices, and we commend them to the patronage of our readers as in every way worthy their confidence.

The Liquor Store—One Enjoying the Confidence of the Public as Well as of the Trade—S. S. Waters & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square, Wholesale Dealers—What they Keep—The Amounts and the Quality.

Among all the liquor-dealing houses of Pittsburgh there is none enjoying to a greater extent the confidence of the trade and the general public than that of Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co., No. 23 Diamond square. The firm has carefully endeavored to anticipate the wants of their customers in every particular, and have always provided for all possible demands upon their resources, by keeping a mammoth stock of all brands, classes and grades of Liquors, Wines, etc., both of home manufacture and foreign distillation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Spain.

OPPOSITION TO FORMING STATES.

Arrival of Amadeus at Lisbon.

SPAIN.

CRIMINALS PARDONED.

MADRID, February 14.—At a Council of Ministers, held yesterday, the new Government pardoned several men sentenced to be executed at Barcelona to-day.

MANIFESTO TO FOREIGN POWERS.

Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a manifesto to foreign powers explaining the policy of the present Government.

ARMING THE PEOPLE.

A system of arming the people to repel invasions by Carlists will soon be developed.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MADRID, February 14.—The National Assembly has elected Perales, Sevane, Gomez and Chao Vice Presidents.

REPLY TO THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The address in reply to the King's message of abdication was adopted. It concludes with a declaration that when the present perils, conspiracies and obstacles are overcome, the Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer him another dignity, that of being a citizen of a free and independent country.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Espartero, the veteran statesman, has sent the warmest congratulations to the new Government.

AN UNWILLING AMBASSADOR.

Senor Aloseaza, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has thrice tendered his resignation, but the Government requested him to remain for the sake of his country and liberty, and he consented.

CASTELAR'S MANIFESTO.

Couriers have left the capital with Minister Castelar's manifesto to foreign powers.

OPPOSITION TO FORMING STATES.

Eminent statesmen are trying to prevail on the Government to relinquish the idea of dividing the country into separate States and forming a Federal Republic like the United States. It is probable that the arguments against the scheme will have their effect.

CAPTAIN GENERAL OF MADRID.

General Nonvillas has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION VOLUNTARY.

The *Imparcial* declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

The *Correspondencia* says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white and red.

ADHESION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that General Marionos, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new Government.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Amadeus reached this city this morning and proceeded to the palace prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time he will go to Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected.

RECEPTION OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Ex-King Amadeus and family were met on their arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August and members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was weak, and was carried in a sedan chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

FRANCE.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS CONGRATULATED.

VERSAILLES, February 14.—At a meeting of the deputies of the Left, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of a Republic.

—A passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, bound east, last Thursday night ran off the track near Cleves, Ohio. A Pullman sleeper was overturned. One person had a shoulder blade broken. All were bruised, but none seriously injured.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Cattle receipts 1,500; quality better; market fairly active and higher on shipping goods; medium to fair steers sold at $4,50@5,10; grades to choice $5,25@6,00; a lot of extra 14½ cwt grades brought $6,50; medium to choice stockers $3,50@4,37; a few Texans $3,30@3,90; shipments 1,566. Hogs—Receipts 16,000; market active, firm and higher; most sales to shippers and some packers still buying; range for common to choice was $4,35@4,75, with nearly all sales over $4,50; the highest figures were paid for assorted grades for New York markets; the market closed strong, with pens cleared; shipments 6,765. Sheep—Receipts 1,500; market quiet and weak at $3,37@4,50 for common to fair; $4,75@5,25 for good to choice; shipments 345.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Diamond street, near Grant. Come.

☞ CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Sandusky and South Diamond streets. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston. Seats free and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School will meet as usual at half-past one o'clock P. M.

☞ A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at St. John's Church, Birmingham, by Rev. F. L. TOBIN, for the benefit of the Poor in charge of St. Vincent de Paul society of that place. Subject—"Woman's Rights." Those who wish to hear it treated eloquently, and from a Catholic standpoint, should be there in time to secure a comfortable position. fe15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the

STOCKHOLDERS

Of the American Building and Loan Association, will be held at Curry Institute Hall,

Tuesday, the 18th of February, 1873,

At 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the SECRETARY'S REPORT and for mutual consultation in regard to the

PURCHASE OF LAND.

JOS. M. GAZZAM, President.
W. G. MCCANDLESS, Secretary. fe14:h65

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.

☞ AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the stock is earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.
fe7:h26 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of all interested in the question of

A REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT TAX LAWS,

Affecting Industrial Corporations, will be held at the IRON ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, February 18th, 1873,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.
fe13:h56

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Rare Opportunity.

The well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

Now in store at

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,

With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1873.

THE NEW TRIAL FOR STOKES.

Townsend, counsel for Stokes, states in case the decision of Judge Davis should be adverse to granting a new trial, application will be made to other Judges, and in the meantime he will endeavor to obtain a letter from Judge Boardman to the Governor recommending a respite.

Stokes was bitterly disappointed at the receipt of the news that Judge Boardman had decided against him, and was greatly agitated. He has great hopes, however, respecting the nature of Judge Davis' decision, yet to be given.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 126,936 bales; same week last year, 89,051; total receipts to this date, 2,493,591; to same date last year, 2,117,308. Exports for the week, 136,734; same week last year, 66,953; total exports to date, 1,405,108; to same date last year, 1,137,292. Stock at all United States ports, 518,539; same time last year, 601,624; stock at all interior towns except Augusta, 75,231; same time last year, 87,946; stock at Liverpool, 442,000; same time last year, 535,000. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 314,000; same time last year, 203,000.

NO REDUCTION IN RAILWAY TARIFFS.

At the conference of the Grand Trunk Railway agents, held recently in this city, it was determined that no reduction in the tariffs should be made. The disparity which heretofore existed between the rates from this city and Boston of several of the roads has been removed. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, however, is not a party to the agreement.

FROUDE'S VERACITY QUESTIONED.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the distinguished elocutionist in this city, commenced his readings last evening, in which he took occasion to controvert some of the misstatements of the historian Froude, and questioned his veracity as a historian upon the Irish question.

THE CHARTER.

The Union League Club last night appointed a committee to confer with the Government and other high officials, with a view to secure a speedy passage of the New York charter.

Terrible Explosion of Gas near Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 14.—A special to the *Courier* says at midnight last night an explosion occurred near Oil City, resulting in the death of W. Bauman, and the total destruction of his residence. The gas from an oil well near by had been conducted into his house for heating purposes. Owing to some defect it had escaped until the lower rooms were filled, which suddenly ignited and caused a terrific explosion.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER AND CONFIDENTIAL CLERK in a wholesale house. None without good general business qualifications and first class references need apply. Address "O. P. K.," Box D, GAZETTE office. fe14:h67

WANTED.—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. A Furnished Country House, by a responsible tenant, with small family—no children. One pleasantly situated, comfortably furnished and easy of access from the city by rail and road (Penn'a. R. R. preferred). Address B. J. S., GAZETTE office. fe11

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe8

TO LET.

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE two story Brick Dwelling, No. 18 Locust street, Allegheny, having nine rooms, cellar and garret, with all modern conveniences for a good home, near two street railways, with the privilege to purchase at a fixed price. Enquire on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, JR., 84 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe15:h71-TTHS

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIGIBLE business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue. fe14 69

TO LET OR LEASE—WAREHOUSE No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEORGE W. HAILMAN, 113 Water street. fe8 h39

TO LET—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st of April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third street. fe7:h29

TO LET—THE FINE BUILDING ON Seventh (late Irwin) street, formerly occupied by Allegheny Fire Co. Can be adapted to almost any business. Enquire of JAS. McCULLY, 174 Wood street. fe7:h39

TO LET—UPPER STORIES, NO. 83 Wood street, suitable for light manufacturing rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g82

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and store room attached, situated No. 200 Fifth avenue. A good business site. For terms, &c., enquire of J. M. FAAS, No. 5 Old avenue, Pittsburgh. fe5:h19

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Dwelling House and Ample Grounds, Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, JR.,

187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or
HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja21:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE VALUABLE Lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, near and south of North Park. Enquire of THOMAS BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h54

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMPLETE shop with machinery, suitable for carpenter or cabinet shop. Good location. For particulars enquire of THOS. BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h64

FOR SALE—ROUTE.—A GOOD ROUTE on this paper, easily delivered in parts of the Second and Fifth wards, will be sold to an energetic man. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE—House, Lot and small stock of GOODS in good location, 35 miles west of Pittsburgh. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. fe7

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27:g21

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 596 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja7:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE.—AT EDGEWOOD STATION, P. R. R., HOUSE and 1 acre of ground. House contains 6 Rooms, good dry cellar, and pure soft water. Only 3 minutes' walk from the station. For particulars apply to JOHN CALDWELL, corner 25th and Liberty streets, or JOSEPH H. HILL, at Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. fe11:h45

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
au8 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 83 Ackley street	$ 2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,800
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street	10 000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher street	800
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	2 500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout: Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

S.—I CAN KEEP A SECRET. J.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM CONTAINING

150 ACRES,

About 100 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Improvements are a large

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; nearly one-third underlaid with coal; sufficiently well watered and and plenty of good fruit; is directly on the line of the N. Y. C. & P. Gas Coal Company's Railroad. Said farm is situated in

Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.,

Five miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Northern pike. Apply to
SAMUEL HENNING,
Wilkinsburg, P. O.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

THE BUILDING

No. 68 Federal St., Allegheny,

For many years occupied as a Housefurnishing Store, by GEO. W. HUBLEY, must be torn down to make room for a new one. Mr. Hubley is forced by this necessity to dispose of his stock, which must be

SOLD BEFORE APRIL.

This stock embraces numerous articles for HOUSE-FURNISHING needed in almost every family, and will be sold LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, lower than can be had elsewhere. He also offers the building itself, to be removed, the Shelving, Show Cases, Counters, nests of Drawers of all sizes, suitable for seed or apothecary store. Also, his

Tools, Benches and Machinery.

Whatever is left of Goods, Wares, Tools, Furniture, and House will be sold at a sacrifice. Look for great bargains at Hubley's. You will not be disappointed. fe15:h72

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

Insurance Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$65,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,

59 Fourth Avenue.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK.

BOTTOM PRICES

Arbuthnot,

Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.

GILL & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House

Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 253 Liberty St.,

5 Doors from Head of Wood St.,

And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates.

Champion Cornice Works.

RASNER & DINGER,

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental

Galvanized Iron Cornices,

WINDOW CAPS, &C.,

TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,

No. 16 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

Allegheny Brewery

SPRING WATER ALES.

YOUNG & BOOTH

No. 465 Rebecca Street, Allegheny,

On and after this date will sell their Celebrated Ale at

EIGHT DOLLARS PER BARREL.

fe12:h58

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FOR SALE,

AN INTEREST IN A

Manufacturing Establishment,

Doing a large and profitable business. Address Lock Box 351, Pittsburgh, or inquire of

J. M. GAZZAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

fe13 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

d&S

FOR SALE,

ROLLING MILL

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

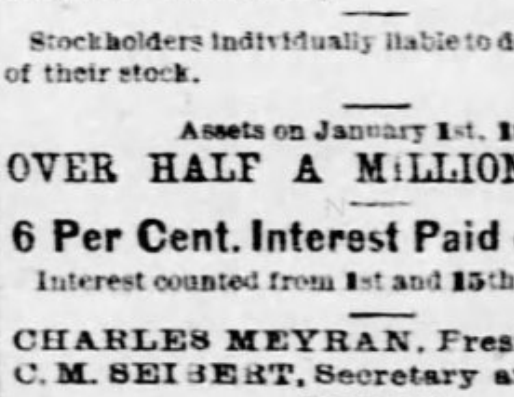
Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Straw Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 7¾ perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.



GERMANIA

SAVING

BANK,

NO. 65

FOURTH AVE.,

Bet. Wood & Market.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000

Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.

Assets on January 1st, 1873,

OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors.

C. MEYRAN,
A. STEINMEYER,
G. SCHLEITER,
J. MORGANSTERN,
J. F. HAVEKOTTE,
ADAM REINEMAN,
JAMES K. KERR,
JOSEPH ABEL,
CHAS. F. SCHWALZ.

Managers.

G. G. BACKOFEN,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
WM. CARR,
WM NEER,
ALEX. HOLSTEIN,
JOSEPH WALTON,
G. DAULER,
A. GROETZINGER,
A. KLOMAN,
R. SIEDLE,
EDW. S. GOLDEN,
H. DALLMEYER,
J. L. KOETHEN,
JOHN JAHN,
HENRY KLEBER,
C. F. BAUER,
F. L. GROSS,
H. H. NIEMAN,
J. DAUB,
WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
J. COHEN.

This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

REMOVAL.

Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we are now offering the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Ins. Co.

2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,
Hugh Lafferty,
J. G. Fleishman,
Jos. Mahler,
Fred. Schulte,
G. A. Mundorf,
Robt. Young,
John Nusser,
Jos. Keeling,
Robt. Houlden,
H. Sunshine,
Geo. Geyer,
A. Rapp.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbl's. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rate, by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth street.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

WE ARE to have eight new first-class war vessels, the Conference Committee having agreed upon that number.

MINISTER SICKLES has been authorized to announce the recognition of the Spanish Republic by the Government of the United States.

VIRTUOUS CALDWELL declines to be put under oath touching the charges against himself. He thinks his word is as good as his oath, and the country agrees with him.

STOKES is refused a new trial, and a stay of proceedings. Unless a judge can be found more pliable than Judge Boardman, he will be apt to find out that hanging for murder is not "played out in New York."

MR. SHERMAN'S bill for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January next, having been laid on the table in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 27, the question will not probably come up again at this session.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has passed a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature, on Thursday, the 27th of *March* and not *February*, as inadvertently stated in our Harrisburg correspondence. The Senate has yet to act on the resolution.

OUR latest information from France is to the effect that a coalition has been formed, composed of all sections of the party of the Left, who have notified President Thiers of their determination to support him in the present crisis, and it is now believed that a satisfactory compromise will finally be effected between Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the coupons of the two-year notes of 1863, which may hereafter be presented detached from the notes, in violation of the notice on said coupons that "this coupon is void if detached from this note, except by an authorized officer of the Government," shall be paid the same as if the notes and coupons had been presented together.

SENATOR POMEROY has delivered a speech in Congress, in which he denied the whole story of his guilt, and declared himself the victim of a successful conspiracy. He asked for the appointment of an investigating committee, to report before the close of his term. The time is too short; Mr. Pomeroy will have to content himself with a statement under oath, and must look to his trial for his vindication before the American people.

BOTH England and Switzerland are in trouble with the Catholic priesthood in their midst. The English difficulty grew out of an election in Ireland, and has resulted in the prosecution of several prominent Catholic clergymen; while that in Switzerland grows out of the Pope's allocution. The Government in Switzerland pays its clergy, and claims in consequence the right to control them. It has just expelled Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

SPEAKER BLAINE, very much to our gratification, bids fair to come out of the Credit Mobilier investigation with flying colors. Sanderson, who seems to have been industriously engaged in trying to involve him unpleasantly, is not so happy, and finds himself and his schemes very unpleasantly exposed. The investigation proper drags its slow length along, it being quite apparent that the main facts are brought to light, and that the personal squabblings of those whose testimony differs is now all that will be developed. Let the committee report.

MUCH indignation is expressed by our eastern exchanges at the heartless manner in which Mr. Greeley's daughters have been treated relative to their father's will. There was comparatively little difference between the two documents, and the daughters voluntarily proposed to meet all the requirements of the will of 1871, offered in contest against that of a later date. Yet all the incoherent and maudlin utterances that characterized his unfortunate condition during the few last months of his life have been drawn out in evidence, and paraded in the papers, to the intense annoyance of his daughters. Such conduct on the part of the contestants is heartless, however much legality there may be in it.

THE Mormons are exceedingly disquieted over the arrival at Salt Lake of considerable bodies of United States troops, and are reported to be looking for a new home amid the wilds of Arizona. President Grant is evidently determined, should Congress enact laws looking to the repression of polygamy, that there shall be no failure in enforcing them, as there was under Buchanan's administration. The expedition of General Johnston against them was a financial benefit, but now the Government will be very likely to carry its measures, should it attempt to do so. It may be questioned, however, whether the speediest method of eradicating Mormonism will not be by the settlement of Gentiles in their midst.

WE doubt very much the propriety of making the officers of the Workhouse elective by the people, instead of being appointed by the Prison Board. What the intention of the parties is who have sent on the bill to Harrisburg on this question we do not know, but the fact that individuals who take no interest whatever in our Prisons, are asking for the passage of the bill, throws a suspicion on it. It is much better, we believe, to keep all such offices out of Politics, as no sooner would an election take place than a dozen or more applicants would spring up for minor appointments. We should like to hear from Mr. Albree, Mr. George R. White, or any of the present Workhouse Board on this subject.

THE opposition of the titled in Europe to the emigration of the masses to this country, seems universal and wide-spread. The Marquis of Lorne only represented a very large class of persons when he urged his Scottish countrymen to remain at home, and not seek the United States, telling them of the scarcity of labor, but not of the promises of pay. But such pleadings can amount to little when from our prairies the friends of those in the old country write them of the competence so easily achieved here. Doubtless a check in the tide of emigration would be well for this country, yet there is room enough for all who will come. The only way to successfully restrain the flow of emigration is for the European governments to so modify their institutions and governments as to satisfy the wants of the common people.

DESPITE the conflict that appears in the testimony of Ames and Colfax, relative to the latter's connection with the Credit Mobilier, we prefer to accept the statements of the latter, as being the most succinct and credible. There is really not so much conflict in the testimony as we imagined there would be. Ames admits, and the Clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms asserts, that the "S. C." check for $1,200 was paid to Ames. It then becomes a question whether the latter paid Colfax the money he received for the check. The latter says he did not, and explains the deposit of $1,200 by showing that he received $1,000 of the money from Nesbitt, in a letter, and $200 from his father-in-law, Matthews. He admits, however, having bought and paid for some Credit Mobilier stock, but claims that he gave it up, long since, losing $500 in the speculation. Any and all payments of money to him, on this account, by Ames, he totally denies. His statements are certainly circumstantial and direct.

THE comprehensive supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has passed the Legislature, has in it two suggestions, both of a very comforting nature. One is, the enlargement of the facilities of the road,—it being explained that the proposed increase of stock is to provide four tracks between this city and Philadelphia. Such an arrangement has been needed for a long time. The immense business of the road, both in freight and passengers, as we have frequently shown, requires greater track facilities. The other suggestion is, that the managers of the road are disposed to think that the days of special legislation are nearly over and are providing for the future while they may. So mote it be. If it shall turn out that the work of the Constitutional Convention shall be so judiciously performed that there need be no doubt of its ratification by the people, it will prove a great gratification. This and several other Legislative movements indicate a growing opinion in high quarters that an acceptable Constitution will be framed.

THE GROWTH of silk manufacture in this country is steadily increasing, until at this time it reaches a prominence and extent which are astonishing. Within a decade it has sprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time capital of over $30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than $3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning $8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having, strangely enough, found its way as yet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world.

AS WAS anticipated, the attempt to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award is beset with many and apparently insuperable difficulties. There are claimants enough, but many of them will find it difficult to make good their claims. It is well known, for example, that when the Alabama began her depredations, the marine insurance companies increased their rates of insurance to the war standard. Thus they received premiums with the express understanding that if rebel cruisers should take and destroy the vessels insured, they were to pay the insurance money. Yet both insurance companies and the owners are applicants for pay! It is argued that neither have any claims,—the insurance companies having had their's in premiums, the owner in amount received on account of insurance. Mr. Frelinghuysen argued, in the Senate, on Monday, that the holders of insurance stock now, are probably very different persons from those who held the same stock during the war, and hence are mere speculators. To us it is perfectly plain that where the risk was taken, for pay, the party assuming it is not entitled to remuneration for loss suffered by war. If such claims are inexorably ruled out, we will not only have the final distribution more speedily made, but it will be more satisfactory to the people generally.

THE members of the new Republican Government in Spain, so far as we are acquainted with their history and character, are all Republicans of the most pronounced type. Figueras, the President of Council, is quite equal to Castellar in his devotion to Republican ideas. The latter is made Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position for which his talents eminently fit him. The others are more or less distinguished as adherents to the Republican cause, and the Cabinet may be regarded as a strong one. It shows that the Republic is to have a thorough trial, and that the best talent in the Republican ranks is to be freely drawn upon to give success to the new Government. The danger to be apprehended comes from two sources,—the various claimants of the throne, and the uneasy Communists recently driven from France. Both these classes are on their way to Madrid. The royalists will, we judge, be readily disposed of. The Communists, however, will exert themselves to give an extreme construction to the views of Republicans, and will seek to make the Spanish Government a counterpart of the Paris Commune. We have confidence that the clear judgment of the Spanish leaders will prevent this, and hope that a safe, sound government will be given the long-suffering Spanish people. Judging from events as they are at this moment, we incline to the opinion that there is more hope for a republic in Spain than there is in France. Those having the government in charge are more profoundly impressed with the importance of a really liberal government; while the legislative body which, from being monarchical could in a moment so change as to accept the abdication of the King and vote the republic, is too much in earnest to be greatly feared. We judge that the kingly occupation is about ended in Spain. The Cortes did a graceful thing in appointing a committee to escort Amadeus to the border. It testified the personal regard toward the young King.

IT HAS been announced that General Fremont is to be prosecuted in one of the Courts of France, for fraud in negotiating the bonds of an American Company, known as the "Transcontinental Railway," or the Memphis and El Paso road. It is alleged that the company never did more than survey the route of the proposed road, and print its bonds. These General Fremont took with him to Paris, and procured the right from the Imperial Government to negotiate them on the Paris Bourse. Several millions were taken and paid for on the strength of the General's reputation, and by virtue of much puffing in one or more French newspapers. Papers which refused to vouch for the security of the loan, or which attempted to cast disfavor on it, were promptly suppressed, so goes the tale, by the agents of Fremont. Cluseret, the irrepressible, was ordered to leave the country for daring to attack the loan. Enough bonds were sold to secure the friends of the scheme some five or six million dollars. Represenations were said to have been made that the United States Government guaranteed the payment of the bonds, and that they were in all respects equal to the best then on the Bourse. Nothing was suspected until Minister Washburne, on his arrival in Paris, denied the statement that this Government had anything to do with the matter, and pronounced the bonds worthless. But it was then too late, as the work was done, the bonds having been sold before Mr. Washburne became Minister to France. The corporation was subsequently declared bankrupt, and the Receiver was unable to find other assets than a few worthless locomotives and some iron. It is charged that Fremont spent his money liberally, and bribed every person whom he could reach, that would be of any service to him. The effect of this swindle is an injury to all American stocks offered on the Paris Bourse, and if he is proven guilty, and can be found on French soil, Fremont's chances for a sojourn in a French jail may be considered good. We hope for his own credit the story of his crime may prove erroneous.

IN FOUR weeks from this time the first State election of 1873 will be held in New Hampshire. There are three tickets already in the field, viz.: Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The "Liberals" have not yet been heard from since the little set-back they got in November last; but the "syndicate composed of"—etc., etc., will no doubt put up a ticket, for the looks of the thing, if for nothing else. The vote cast will be small compared with that of last spring and fall, as the enthusiasm is said to be "not worth talking about." In this condition it behooves the Republicans of the Granite State to be on guard, if they wish to prevent the wresting from them the power conferred by their majority of 2,168 in the State election one year ago. The Republicans, however, are confident of victory; but the State has always been set down as doubtful, and at this time the chances are thought to be about equal by outsiders. The tickets nominated are as follows: For Governor, Ezekiel A. Straw, and for Railroad Commissioner, Edward P. Hobsdon; for Congressmen, Wm. B. Small, in the First District; Austin F. Pike in the Second, and Simon G. Griffith in the Third. The present incumbents, E. A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell and Hosea W. Parker, are Democrats, and have been renominated. It will be the chief aim of the Republicans to see that a Republican State shall be properly represented at the national capital. James A. Weston is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Henry Colony for Railroad Commissioner. The Prohibitionists have nominated Dr. John A. Blackmar for Governor, Asa Kendall for Railroad Commissioner, and A. G. Comings, J. M. Fletcher and A. C. Hardy for Congressmen. As we have said, the Republicans are confident, but New Hampshire is a close State, and constant emigration plays sad havoc with local majorities, and, in the end, tells on the general result. While, therefore, there is little room for apprehension on the part of Republicans, there is a slight shadow of uncertainty which gives the vote of New Hampshire a special interest in the eyes of politicians.

THE DEATH OF GEARY.

The news of the sudden and unexpected death of the late Governor of the State, who was thought to be physically one of the strongest and most robust of men, with a frame and *physique* indicating anything but weakness, as might be supposed, struck all with wonder, and sorrow at the same time. From the news of the distressing event already at hand, we learn that deceased exhibited no symptoms,—and it is generally believed he felt none,—warning him of his sudden, almost instantaneous death, which took place while seated at the breakfast table on Saturday morning last. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease. It is only a few days since the expiration of his second term as Governor of the Commonwealth, and it is a source of some consolation that he was spared to the close of his official career. At the time of his death he was engaged in lively conversation, when instantaneously his head dropped upon his breast, and life had sped.

> 'O fatal change! become in one sad day
> A senseless corse; inanimated clay."

John White Geary was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, in this State, December 30th, 1819, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, but for several generations the people from whom he sprang were citizens of this country. Soon after marriage his parents removed from Franklin county to Westmoreland, where his father was for a time engaged in the iron business, but subsequently devoted himself to teaching. Reverses in fortune left the family poor, and from early life it became a hard struggle with the subject of this notice to mount the ladder of fame. After preparation he was entered as a student in Jefferson College, but the death of his father interrupted for a time the career thus looked forward to. He was for a time obliged, in order to support his widowed mother, to open a school, but afterwards returned to college where he graduated with honor. After this he studied engineering, and read law, being admitted to the bar, but not liking that profession he devoted himself to engineering duties. Previous to the breaking out of the war with Mexico he had been engaged on public works in Kentucky, and his native State, but with that event he began his military career, raised a company called the American Highlanders, and was subsequently, at Pittsburgh, made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment. His services in Mexico are generally known to our readers, and we will only state here that they were of a satisfactory and creditable character. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco and mail agent for the Pacific coast, a position of responsibility, requiring executive ability. This led to his election by the people to the position of the First Alcalde, although there were ten other candidates for the position. The functions of this office included the duties of Sheriff, Probate Judge, Recorder, Notary Public and Coroner, all of which he discharged faithfully and well. He was re-elected at the close of his term, and held the office until the American system superseded the Mexican. After this he was elected first Mayor of San Francisco in 1850, and President of the Finance Commission. He was instrumental in having the free State clause incorporated into the Constitution of the new State of California.

On his return to his native State, President Pierce tendered him the Governorship of Utah, but declining that, he, after much entreaty, accepted the position of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, where one Executive had already been displaced, and much excitement and bloodshed had been occasioned by the contest and bitter struggle raging between the Free State and pro-slavery Border Ruffian parties. He held this perilous position for less than one year, viz.: from July, 1856, until March, 1857, when he resigned, owing to the turbulence and violence of the embittered factions, which nothing but open war would satisfy. It was the death grip between liberty and slavery, and one or the other had to go down. No amount of sophistry or reasoning, even, would quell the fury of the contestants, and upon the inauguration of the servile tool of the slavery-loving portion of the country—James Buchanan—Geary, who favored a free State, thought it best to resign, as he had already incurred the deadly enmity of the Border Ruffian element of the population.

His subsequent history is well known to our readers, the honorable part he took in the war of the Rebellion—that outgrowth of the pro-slavery malevalence with which he had already more than once grappled; his recent career as Governor of his native State, where for six years he presided at the Executive Mansion and the State House with that urbanity and reverence for the Constitution for which he was chiefly noted—all is known, and need not be repeated. The world will join us in saying that Governor Geary was at heart a kind, good man, a tender parent, an affectionate husband, a pains-taking officer, and in all things temperate and moderate.

The death of a strong man at all times creates profound emotions in the hearts of friends and acquaintances; but this is peculiarly so with one we knew so well, and upon whom we had often looked as a grand type of the physical man. At the meridian of life, without an instant's warning, in the very bloom of health, and whilst planning for the future, with high hopes and ambitions still prompting him forward, covered with honors, John W. Geary is at last called to his final rest.

BUTLER'S SALARY BILL.

A few days since General Butler reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000 per annum, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $10,000, Vice President $10,000, the Speaker of the House to $10,000, Cabinet officers to $10,000, Members of Congress to $8,000, and to include the present Congress, which will give each member about $6,000 in addition to the pay heretofore allowed by law.

For many years the propriety of increasing the President's salary has been discussed, but no positive action has been taken until now. The bill is accompanied by a report written by General Butler, which is the subject of considerable comment. The arguments in favor of the increase are ingenious, if not convincing. While almost every officer in the Government have had their salaries increased, the President's salary remains at the sum fixed at the time the Government was organized, and there seems to be a propriety of increasing it. The Judges of the Supreme Court have had their salaries increased twice within a few years, the last time about two years ago, when they were raised from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. In 1856 Congress changed their pay from a per diem of eight dollars to a salary of $8,000 per annum. Again in 1866, when the paper dollar had the purchasing value as compared with the gold dollar, of about sixty-five cents, they again increased their salaries to $5,000 per annum. But many important officers in the executive departments continue to receive salaries that were fixed by law fifty and sixty years ago.

There are but few intelligent persons who are opposed to allowing officers of high trusts and of great responsibilities, fair and adequate salaries. On the other hand, there are but few who believe that in a Republican Government like ours, extravagant salaries should be allowed. Large salaries beget extravagant and ostentatious displays of equipage, extravagance in dress, and the tendency is to create an aristocracy of office-holders. The Judges of the Supreme Court are liberally paid by existing laws, and in addition, can retire at seventy years of age on a liberal salary for the residue of their lives. What is the necessity for increasing their salaries again, so soon after they have been increased? The answer can likely be found in the desire of the Committee to justify the increase of Congressional salaries by increasing the President's largely, and placing those of the Supreme Court above those allowed to members of Congress.

General Butler tells the people, that Congress having repealed the franking privilege, and thus having saved to the people some two millions and a half of dollars, they should be rewarded for this good act. Old fashioned people will scarcely accept of this as a good reason for an increase. If the repeal of the franking privilege is a good act, why should they be paid for doing such an act? Time will show whether or not the people are benefited by the repeal. We think they will be. Then there is to be no mileage; but actual expenses incurred in traveling to and from the Capital are to be allowed. The General claims a credit of $200,000 on this account. This is a large over-estimate, as will be shown when the next Congress presents the bill for actual expenses; but a bad reason is better than none. Probably the increase to Cabinet officers is proper and not too high; their salaries are inadequate.

The Committee fail to inform the people how much additional pay will be drawn by the present Congress should the bill reported by General Butler pass. There are two hundred and forty members in the House, and seventy-four Senators. Each one will pocket six thousand dollars, in addition to his present salary. Multiply three hundred and fourteen by $6,000, and we have the nice little sum of *one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.* That would look like paying pretty well for repealing the franking privilege. Is this the time to increase the salaries of officers already well paid? Five thousand dollars per annum and mileage, is pretty good pay for the average Congressmen for their services six months in each year. The Committee felt that they were advocating a doubtful proposition, or else why such pains to justify it? If their salaries are inadequate, why not say so boldly and plainly.

It is said that the bill will pass the House, for the reason that there are over one hundred members who retire to private life, and nearly all can be counted favorable to its passage. It is likely that all who do vote for it will increase their chances to remain in private life. But the bill bids largely for votes; six thousand dollars is not picked up so easily every day.

If we were to secure better and abler men by the increase, the people might not complain; but the experience of the country is to the contrary. Eight thousand dollars allows a large "corruption fund," and the system adopted in a few districts of purchasing nominations, will be introduced into many districts where corrupt practices have not yet been adopted. The use of money to obtain nominations might, ere long, drive every honest man out of the field of politics, and the venal would fill our legislative halls. In vain may we denounce "Credit Mobilier" when the very fountain of political power becomes corrupt. The man who can, and will, tamper with the local press, and the leading township politicians, by the liberal use of money, will triumph in such contests.

Corruption saps the foundation of Republican liberty; it has destroyed every ancient republic; it shattered to pieces the Roman empire, whose officers became so corrupt and the people so debased, that offices were allotted to the highest bidder. May we not see nominations to Congress allotted to the highest bidder? What good citizen can contemplate such a state of affairs without alarm!

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The various telegrams from Madrid, summarized, indicate considerable success on the part of the Carlist insurrectionists, the abdication of King Amadeus, and the adoption of a Republican form of government by a decided vote of the Cortes. We judge that Castellar and other Republicans of kindred faith are the leading characters in the new movement, despite the fact that the old ministry retain power for the time. Should this prove true, the new Republic will be the most progressive to be found in Europe. The French Government, under Thiers, has a large amount of monarchial leaven in it, while the Swiss may be called a Cantonal government—that is, each of the cantons into which the country is divided, is independent, some being Republican, others retaining much of the old Monarchical style. There is an utter lack of homogenity, as regards the form of government, among the several cantons. But Castellar and his compeers are radical Republicans, possibly too rigid for a country so long under Bourbon rule. Yet who may tell what are the possibilities when men of nerve, of keen forecast and great popularity are at the head of affairs?

King Amadeus has been particularly unfortunate, from the day of his acceptance of the Spanish crown. He arrived in Spain to find his chief supporter, General Prim, assassinated. The gloom of death gathered around him at the very outset. Had Prim lived, his popularity, military skill and masterly energy would have gone far toward giving permanency to the reign of Amadeus. There were none else in sympathy with the monarchy who could be depended on in an emergency. Serrano and Topete were chiefly courtiers, well enough as subordinates, but not equal to the demands of leadership. The King labored under the disadvantage of not being a Spaniard, and while personally amiable and disposed to give the people a good government, he lacks the rugged energy necessary in so troubled a country as Spain proved to be. There were elements of weakness in his position, too, which he could not possibly overcome. The revolution which dethroned Isabella was understood to be in the interest of a republic, and the best talent of the country was disaffected when the kingdom was set up. This opposition did not assume the form of active hostility, but was parliamentary and rhetorical. The Republicans formed the great body of the moderate opponents of the Ministry in the Cortes. Yet they were careful and prudent. Lovers of their country, they were careful to discriminate between blind hostility to all government measures, and reasonable opposition to such as were peculiarly monarchical. The sympathizers with Don Carlos comprised the rabid, unreasonable element in the legislative body. There was a comparatively kindly feeling toward Amadeus, personally, on the part of Republicans, but they were opposed to the form of government, and hence were an element of weakness in it.

Doubtless the perpetual insurrections gotten up by Don Carlos, were what finally led to the abdication. Of late, the forces of the insurrectionists have achieved considerable success, at various points, and while, under proper leadership, their suppression ought to have been easy, they were but feebly met, and grew in strength. It seems entirely probable that the young King came to Madrid in the belief that he was really desired by the Spanish people, and could administer the affairs of the kingdom without difficulty. He has been perpetually reminded of his error, and has finally yielded, as much because of moral influences, as of the Carlist insurrection. He has done wisely. He is not the man to govern Spain these stormy times. Nor do we think his competitor, Don Carlos, will reap any benefit from his abdication. The Cortes, by a very large majority, has decreed a Republic, and it now remains to be seen whether the Republican leaders have the nerve and ability demanded by the crisis now upon them. Two things may be promised, however, in their favor. They have popular strength with the people, and are clear and thorough in their comprehension of the abstract qualities of a republic. Whether they will be equal to the practical administration of the Government, is the question.

Senor Castellar is, perhaps, the leader of the Republicans. He has lately contributed a series of articles to *Harper's Monthly* on the Republican movement in Europe, and these afford us some insight into his qualities as a man, a thinker and a politician. His speeches, delivered in the Cortes, have been occasionally reported in the New York *Tribune*. Judging from these sources, we assume that he is thoroughly sincere in his devotion to the Republican cause, clear in his views, firm in his opinions, and qualified to prudently administer the government, or to fill the place of Premier. His knowledge of the efforts in behalf of Republicanism, throughout Europe, is both comprehensive and exact, and his sympathy with such men as Kossuth, Mazzini, Garibaldi and others is unhesitatingly announced. Yet he is not blind to their faults and mistakes. He seems to realize the importance of educating popular sentiment, and of not being too far in advance of it, in govermental matters. We refer to Castellar as a type of advanced Spanish Republicans. We do not say the day has come for men like him, but the time cannot be far distant when, if a real Republic is to live in Spain, it will be represented by men of his class. In the meantime we welcome the change, if by it, sound governments are established, wherein the people shall be recognized and represented. Spain has long been in the background among the governments; she may yet be a "light in a dark place."

STATE NEWS.

THE horse disease has again broken out in some portions of Washington county.

Of the $510,008,029 invested in the coal business in this country, Pennsylvania's share is $67,917,703.

COMMANDER JAMES W. SHIRK, who died in Washington City on Monday, the 10th inst., was an Erie boy, and was educated at the Erie Academy.

MEASLES of a malignant type prevail in Claysville and Donegal township, Washington county. It is said that in Claysville alone there are over forty cases.

THE Fairview *Reporter* says there is a couple living in Cranberry township who now, in the eleventh year of their married life, are the happy father and mother of twelve children.

ON Wednesday afternoon a boy named Pulaski Reese undertook to get on the train at Dunnings. He slipped and fell under one of the cars, and was so severely injured that he died.

CAPT. JOSEPH C. STACY has been appointed as warden and Dr. W. H. Sturgeon as physician of the Fayette county poor house. The house now contains one hundred and twenty inmates.

THE residence of Mr. Augustus Reppell, in Spring Creek, Warren county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents last Tuesday afternoon. It was thought to have been accidentally set on fire by the hired man.

A LITTLE child of Henry S. Wright, of Lawrenceburg, Clarion county, was recently playing with a little dog, which fell into a tub of hot water, and in attempting to rescue it, the child fell into the tub and was scalded to death.

ON SUNDAY evening last the dwelling on the farm belonging to Thomas Frazier, Esq., in West Finley township, Washington county, about three miles south of West Alexander, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,500; no insurance.

RICHARD MCCONKEY, son of David McConkey, of West Chester, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon last, by drowning himself in the water reservoir. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and afflicted with softening of the brain.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY, a roller boy in the North mill, Phoenixville, was badly burned on Friday of last week, by stepping into a mass of molten metal at the top of a heating furnace. The cinder overflowed his shoe and burnt his foot in a very serious manner.

A YOUNG MAN named William Seymour was killed at the Monitor Colliery, near Scranton, on Tuesday last. A large body of coal fell on him, fracturing the skull and breaking a leg. He was nineteen years of age, and that was the first day he commenced working in the colliery.

A MAN named Price was found dead last Saturday morning on the bluff back of Parker City, at one of S. D. Karns' oil wells. He was fastened in the fly-wheel, and as he was alone at the well, it will never be known what time in the night the accident happened. He was pressed in such a manner that the machinery was stopped.

TUESDAY last, a young man named James Fagan was found under the G. & S. Railroad bridge, at Easton, in an insensible condition, with an arm broken, a deep cut on his face and his left collar bone fractured. He died shortly after being discovered. It is supposed he was knocked off the bridge by a passing train. He was about thirty years of age, a printer by trade, and unmarried.

MISS SARAH BOONE, an aged lady residing with Francis Lee, of Amity township, Berks county, dropped dead on Tuesday last while passing from one neighbor's house to another. It is supposed that her sudden decease resulted from heart affection. Miss Boone was at one time a noted school mistress, having taught school for many years, in her younger days, in the townships of Amity, Oley and Exeter.

ON Monday morning last the steam tannery of Mr. Jno. Wentiing, situate in West Indiana, was discovered to be on fire. When the fire was first seen, the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to save any of the stock on hand, and nothing but the books of the concern and a barrel or two of oil were saved from the devouring element. The loss will amount to about three thousand dollars.

ON Wednesday of last week seventy-four sheep belonging to John Griffiths, of East Finley township, Washington county, were driven off by a man named Charles Smith, who sold them to Mr. McCausland, of West Liberty. The next Saturday he stole a yoke of oxen from Wm. Bushfield, of Valley Grove, and sold them to Benj. Watkins, a farmer residing near St. Clairsville, Ohio, for $125. The thief was arrested at Wellsville, as he was starting for Pittsburgh, and committed to jail.

MR. FRANK FLENNER met with an accident, resulting in his death, while engaged in felling trees near Osceola, Clearfield county, on Thursday morning, February 6th. Mr. F. and three others were engaged in cutting off and peeling logs. A tree was chopped off, and as it was about to fall, and in the direction where Flenner was standing, he undertook to run out of the way of the tree, but, failing in the attempt, a limb struck him, and injured him to such an extent as to cause death the same evening.

A CAREFUL estimate has been made of the area of the timber lands of Pennsylvania, and the average yield of lumber per acre, and the alarming conclusion is reached that three years' stocking at the present rate of five million feet per year would entirely exhaust all the pine timber now standing. These statements are made after very careful estimates, and with such endorsements on the part of the most experienced lumbermen in the State, that their truth is beyond doubt.

THERE was a general jail delivery at Lebanon last Friday. Twelve out of the eighteen prisoners confined there took their departure. They broke through the wall in the last cell on one side of the jail, which took them into the yard; they then scaled the wall by means of a rope with a hook on the end, which enabled them to make a kind of ladder of the rope. They had been gone but a few minutes before their escape was known, but they scattered so quickly and shook the prison dust from their shoes so hastily that no trace of the road they had taken could be found. The hole through the wall was made with a common table knife.

ONE hundred and fifty-three men killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, is the melancholy record of mining catastrophes last year, in a portion of the anthracite fields of this State. Eighty-four widows and two hundred and eighty-three orphans are the sorrowing sufferers. This list of casualties is as great as the numbers of killed and wounded in some of the memorable battles of the Revolutionary war. The figures refer only to the coal fields of Schuylkill, Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland counties, and the eastern district of Luzerne. Every 74,000 tons of coal mined in Schuylkill county cost one human life; and every 76,000 tons in Dauphin, 98,000 tons in East Luzerne, and 200,000 in Northumberland, cost one additional human life in each of those counties.

ON Wednesday morning week, when the thermometer was below zero, the *Press* says Ezekial West, aged one hundred and eighteen years, came sleighing into Oxford and after warming himself a while at the hotel, he proceeded to an art gallery for the purpose of having his photograph taken. Ezekiel West is of Irish descent, was born in Harford county, Maryland, in March, 1755. He was brought up to out-door physical labor, never learned any trade or mechanical business, did not marry until a gay young man of between fifty and sixty, that he was the father of fourteen children, four of whom died in a single day from dysentery, and four of whom still survive. About sixty-five years ago he moved to this State, and for many years past has lived with his son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin F. Davis, in New London township, Chester county, about six miles from Oxford.

ON Tuesday week, two men named McCord and Brown, residents of Phoenixville, after visiting the scene of the explosion at Coshocton, crossed to Bridgeport with the intention of getting on an up coal train to Phoenixville. There being no train, they discovered some hot ashes where an engine had drawn the fire, sat down on the track to await the arrival of a train and warm themselves over the fire. Brown remarked that his boot hurt him, said he would take a walk up the track and accordingly started. McCord fell asleep and slumbered until the thundering of an engine and tender down the track roused him just in time to tumble out of the way and save his life; but in doing so he lost his hat, and in hunting around for it he first found the hat of Brown with the upper half of the unfortunate man's head still sticking in it while the rest of the body lay mangled and bleeding some distance off. McCord could not tell whether Brown was asleep by his side or whether he was struck by the engine while walking on the track.

THE Lancaster *Express* says a singular character known as "Black Phillip," recently died in Berks county, at the age of nearly one hundred years. He died of old age and was alone. It was generally known that he had money saved somewhere, and on Wednesday last several of his nephews received information from a lady in Exeter township, Mrs. Elmira Hill, to the effect that "Black Phillip" had told her that when he died, they should dig behind his cabin, near the foot of a certain tree, where they could find his money. After his death the relatives proceeded to the place indicated, and dug to the depth of three feet and seven inches, when they found a large copper kettle containing 27 pounds of gold and silver coin, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $2,000. The coin was all of old date; the latest year indicated was 1803. Mexican silverdollars, halves, quarters, old "levies," "fips," copper cents and half cents, gold in tens, fives, two and a half pieces, and ones were also found, but the great bulk of coin were small silver pieces. The money was counted, taken to Womelsdorf, and properly divided among the heirs.

THE *Raftsman's Journal* contains an account of the death of William N. Wrigley, Esq., a citizen of Clearfield county, under most distressing circumstances. Mr. Wrigley had a job of putting in a large lot of logs on Baugher's Run, Centre county. On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., he and one of the hands went to the foot of the slide; and ascertaining that the logs had ceased running, they started on their way toward the head of it to see what was the matter. The slide is about three and a half miles long. After having proceeded some distance, they heard some logs coming, and soon discovered a small one a few rods ahead of them running quite slowly, when they jumped out of the slide, one on each side. As the log got abreast of where Mr. W. stood, in the deep snow, it stopped, but almost instantly a larger one came rushing down at a rapid rate, and striking the small one, knocked the front end of it out over the slide and against Mr. W.'s legs, pinioning him fast in the snow. He at once called to his man to come and remove the log; the man hastily jumped across the slide, and was just in the act of lifting the log when along came a third one at almost lightning speed, and striking the other, jumped out of the slide and struck Mr. W. in the face, smashing his nose and face badly; and now came log after log, each one jumping out of the slide and rolling over and upon Mr. Wrigley, killing him instantly. The deceased was fifty-seven years old, a most worthy citizen, and highly esteemed by all.

RUSSIA has made her financial statement, showing an excess of revenue over disbursements, something very unusual in that country, whereat it is argued that she is preparing for a loan, to further her Asiatic conquests. Of course, English journals are exceedingly bitter over this, and point to the impregnable financial strength of the "tight little isle" with fingers of meaning. An extract from this showing is worthy of notice. It is as follows: "Notwithstanding the bad crops of 1872, it was a year of unprecedent prosperity. This may be shown from the revenue, from bank dividends and from the general movement of stocks, and from loans. In 1871 the value of imports was £330,754,359; in 1872, £353,375,740. In 1871 the value of exports was £223,066,162; in 1872, £255,961,609. The total of 1870 was £502,000,000; of 1871, £553,000,000; of 1872, £608,000,000. The increase in 1871 was rather more than 10 per cent. over that 1870, and of 1872 rather less than 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. In some articles of the trade the figures are almost fabulous. In 1871 there were exported of cotton piece goods 3,417,000,000 yards; in 1862, 3,535,000,000 yards. Foreign customers are supplied with British goods to the amount of £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, per week. This gigantic trade is carried on by vessels having a gross tonnage 17,000,000, of which 12,141,269 are the property of British owners."

COMMODORE JAMES W. SHIRK, United States Navy, a brave and faithful officer, died recently in Washington, at the age of forty-one. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. During the war of the rebellion he was engaged in active service, mainly on the Mississippi and other Southern rivers. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the iron-clad Tuscumbia and a division of the Mississippi squadron of 1863 and 1864. He was detailed to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and was commissioned Commander July 25, 1866. He served in the Franklin, of the European squadron, in 1867-68, and was assigned to special duty at the War Department in 1869, where he continued until his death.

THE CAPITAL.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Statement of Vice President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1872.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States.

Clerk's Office, House of Representatives of the United States, February 10.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Dear Sir: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings as Speaker on every proposition during the entire session, by Hon. E. B. Washburn and Hon C. C. Washburn, and in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not in my judgment commanded and justified by parliamentary law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

Gentlemen: Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, September 25th, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to a personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the next day: "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or credit immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of 27 per cent. dividends or 80 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment if it was as valuable a stock as represented; but never having been a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on top of it." It will be seen from these extracts, that I publicly claimed last fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but that no possible profit could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at the rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate of ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made are the exact truth, and then I frankly accepted whatever odium might attach to a willingness to purchase and to hold its stock, as I then understood it. I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session, with the essential word "Give" omitted, entirely changing its sense. Ames, having swore on December 17, in his original statement before the Committee, in which he declared (see page 21 of evidence, which embodied the exact facts) that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials "S. C." or bearer for $1,200, but not endorsed by me nor any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of the Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge I repeat again that I have not the slightest knowledge or recollection or belief that I ever saw this check or any other check of Ames' till he presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock or bonds, twelve hundred, or one hundred, or one dollar, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on the Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me in person or through any other channel any check or money or bonds on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially a check drawn so singularly to the initials, and not containing my name at all, nor could I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $500 go which I had paid him on dividend stock it he had paid me an overplus of seven hundred dollars. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, sixty dollars interest on which Ames says he paid me in January, 1869, and I would not have been more astonished to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever, on stock that I had abandoned.

I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of January 7th, namely, that I had contracted to purchase and paid about $500; had heard threatened an acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had therefore abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at a loss of money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence. I come now to the bank deposits of $1,200 in bills for June 22d, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts by stating to them, unasked, that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks were deposited, and would be found endorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money came from that was deposited from June 22d, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968.63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was an accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13th, signed by I. N. Seymour, since deceased, one of $250, dated June 13th, signed by E. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 19th, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of the investigation before this committee. Of the deposit of bills for $200 I am positive were paid me by my step-father, Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $455 for a piano bought for his daughter, the check for which is in bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination in 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and as largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my sharply contested State of Indiana. I therefore asked Matthews to pay me his indebtedness as soon as he could, so as to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid me $200 in bills on the account, and early next month he paid me another instalment, completing the payment before Congress adjourned late in July. I am very confident that this $200 formed part of this $1,200 deposited, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 1st and 22d. About the time this payment, and as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope, post marked "New York." On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed to aid me in bearing the expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback note for one thousand dollars. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I referring to the appeal of Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in arranging for the canvass in active progress. There the bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined. I am sure I deposited it with $200 I had received from Matthews, and purchased on the very same day, as the bank books show, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, and sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee at Indianapolis. Fortunately this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the committee they remember the receipt of this bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it should be used to carry out Nesbitt's desire, and the drafts presented and sworn to by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200 in bills I bought and remitted out of my deposit a draft for one thousand to the chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That draft, endorsed by Conner, was found in the bank here, and laid before your committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My family at the time consisted of my mother, since deceased, my step-father, Mr. Matthews, and my half sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant town beyond the Rocky Mountains. I said it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this besides myself, for on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Nesbitt, made by his executor at my request, Nesbitt having died next year, no trace of it is there found. He had carried out exactly what he wanted, that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family, and if it was revealed it would have to be by me, and he evidently sent it in a bill the more surely to accomplish the object.

During the last eight or ten years the accumulation of my letters has been so extraordinary that it has been my regular habit to destroy nine-tenths of them. Those that are not destroyed are not filed, but kept in their envelopes until they crowd my drawers and tables, and are then laid up, but not chronologically, to be stowed away wherever room for them can be found. Indeed, Mr. Chauncey, of the House employes, after I had left that wing of the capitol for the Senate wing, in 1869, happened to find a box full of old letters thus tied up, the loss of which I had entirely overlooked. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved and not found this letter, or any political letters for June, 1868. The acknowledgment of this draft of one thousand dollars sent to Indiana can't be found, though fortunately the bank was able to find the draft itself. The letters accompanying the three checks deposited on the 22d of June have also been destroyed, so that I am unable to produce either of the five letters relating to the transactions of that day. I remember distinctly that after my nomination my mail increased enormously, amounting to fifty, if not sometimes one hundred letters, per day, and their preservation seemed so impossible that I remember, as at others do more than once, almost filling a waste basket with fragments of destroyed letters. But, as I said, I deposited the draft, which testifies for itself. There are living witnesses here to prove that I received at that time this thousand dollar bill, one of them having made a three thousand mile mid-winter journey alone to tell this committee her recollection of it.

When my book account was examined here, the cashier was asked what the forty-five thousand dollars footings meant, and he replied to the inquiry that it was the amount of debts and credits. When the accounts were finally balanced, it was telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that night that the banks showed that I deposited $45,000 in one year, and the inference of course was that I could therefore easily have forgotten the $1,200 in question. As my general accounts have thus been made a subject of discussion, and as I have no secrets in regard to them, I feel it my right now to correct this misstatement. This total was for three years, not one year, namely, from December, 1865, to October, 1868, inclusive, and embraced, besides other cash accounts, changes made in my investments, the avails of a laborious life, and which changes were mainly on the advise of valued friends in New York, Baltimore and the west. On the debtor side are purchases of $5,000 seven-thirties of the bank, between December, 1865, and April, 1866, mainly from receipts for lecturing; one share of New York *Tribune* stock at $6,000, in January, 1867; a present of $1,000 in the early part of the same year to my mother, then the head of my family; an investment of $5,000 in an iron company of Lake Superior; an investment of $5,000 in bonds of a Pennsylvania steel company; a house and lot in South Bend, near the post-office, which I am glad to state is worth now nearly double the $2,200 I paid for it; a loan of $445 to Matthews, as stated; an investment of $5,000 in a western rolling mill, and the payment of $1,750 to Mr. Rickstein Burroughs for money borrowed of him. This amounts to $30,000 out of $45,000, the transactions of these three years.

The deposits on the credit side that enabled me to pay these amounts were as follows: During these years I was lecturing on my stage coach ride of 1865 across the continent, during November, in the holiday recess, on Saturday, in the early part of the session, and during the spring, when Congress adjourned in March, receiving from $100 to $200 per lecture. I received in all about $12,000 from this source, of which I estimate about $10,000 was deposited here. I sold the five thousand in seven-thirties, and also sold the *Tribune* share at $6,100, and Matthews returned me the $455 he owed me. Besides these items, I sold sixty-two shares of Adams Express stock at 74¼, and a lot of second mortgage bonds of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for $4,920, making about $31,000 in all, which offsets the $30,000 in investments I charged against them.

Of course the committee understands that in bank accounts, where changes of investments are made the same money alters the figures three or four times over. Thus I deposited my lecturing money, bought seven-thirties, sold them at an advance, and used the proceeds for another investment. I bought a *Tribune* share mainly out of similar receipts, sold it at an advance, and again invested the proceeds. A large part of the money I drew from the Sergeant-at-Arms for my salary was deposited in the bank, as I paid my housekeeping expenses there. It has taken all my dividends, besides my salary, to pay my expenses for the past half dozen years, and hence my willingness to follow the counsel of better financiers than myself in investments and changes of investments.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Colfax testified that he thought he received $1,000 the day after he received the money from Matthews, when witness told Ames that he (Colfax) must be out of it. Ames put his hand in his pocket, took out a small coin, and offering it to witness, said, "Consider I have bought it back." Witness always had a great repugnance to law suits, and drew out of the Credit Mobilier for that purpose; would have been glad to get out of the Credit Mobilier at the cost of twice the sum he paid. Ames received the $1,000 from Nesbitt about the middle of the month succeeding the nomination. If he had received the $1,000 from New York and $1,200 from Ames also, he would have deposited both of them.

The Spanish Throne.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION ACCEPTED.

A Republic Declared.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT THRONE.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION.

LONDON, February 12.—No further news has been received from Madrid. The announcement of the abdication produces a profound sensation in Berlin. German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

Yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour, and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King has maturely considered his course; that he accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; that he was deceived; that if his enemies were foreigners he would not have taken the course; that Spain has been in perpetual disquiet and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues have been unavailing; that he has no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party.

Upon the completion of the reading the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees. The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A Commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another Commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing the Republic and vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of Council, received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; Pi Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243; Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francis Salmeron, Minister of Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242.

The newly elected members of the Government took the ministerial bench. Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Arnes would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in the future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just independence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would ensure national integrity.

CARLISTS AT WORK.

PARIS, Feb 12.—The Telegraph reports that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain, to push his claims to the throne.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke D'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke De Monpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain. Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois D'Assise, consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid. Senor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

THE ARMY DIVIDED.

LONDON, February 13.—A special from Paris says it is reported in that city this morning that the troops in the regular army of Spain are divided in their choice of the form of Government. The cavalry, it is said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of Ex-Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry are in favor of a Republic.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED.

MADRID, February 13.—The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session, as the National Assembly of Spain, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Senor E. Martos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly, in place of Senor Figuerola, Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes. Senor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the house.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

All civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new *regime*. The city and country, with the exception of the districts where Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

DEPARTURE OF AMADEUS.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations on their way to the Portguese frontier.

HARRISBURG.

Geary's Remains Viewed by Twelve Thousand People.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1873.

The remains of ex-Governor Geary remained in the hall of the House of Representatives last night until nine o'clock, when they were removed to his residence. From half-past three until nine, there was a constant stream of people passing through the hall, with the exception of the interval between six and seven, when it slackened off. It is computed by those who kept count that between eleven and twelve thousand persons viewed the remains. They represented every condition of life, rich and poor, old and young, black and white.

IN THE CHURCH.

There was a heavy fall of snow last night, but this morning the weather cleared off and the day promised well for the out-door ceremonies. A large number of visitors arrived in Harrisburg by the night and morning trains, including delegations of Knights Templars and detachments of the National Guard. The Legislature met at ten o'clock, when the Joint Committee and pall bearers left the capitol to escort the remains to the First Presbyterian church, in Market square. After their return, at a quarter to eleven, the Legislative bodies, headed by their respective presiding officers, marched to the church, and were seated on one side, leaving the middle row of seats, fronting the altar, for the family relatives and friends of the deceased. The Knights Templars and citizens had seats in the rear of the church. A military guard on the outside of the building kept back the crowd, and enabled the programme of arrangements to be easily and orderly carried out.

The floral decorations in the church, about the chancel, were exquisitely beautiful, comprising a great profusion of lillies, japonicas, and camellias arranged in the form of crosses, anchors stars and hearts. On the left of the pulpit was a broken column of white japonicas and a vase of lillies, and on the right a floral combination of an anchor, heart and cross surmounted by a crown. From the reading desk a black cloth was suspended, above the casket, on which was inscribed the words "PEACEFULLY REST," circling the cipher "G."

After the family and relatives of the ex-Governor had been seated, the services commenced with the singing of the dirge "Lay him Low," by Miss Briggs, with the organ accompaniment. It was rendered with beautiful effect. The dirge was written by George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, and dedicated to Mrs. General Kearney, of New Jersey, whose husband was killed at Chantilly, in Pope's disastrous campaign. It is as follows:

LAY HIM LOW.

Close his eyes; his work is done;
  What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon, or set of sun,
  Hand of man, or love of woman.
What to him is friend or foeman,
  Rise of moon or set of sun?
    Lay him low! Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
  Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by;
  God alone has power to aid him.
Trust him to the hand that made him;
  Mortal love weeps idly by.
    Lay him low! lay him low!

The invocation by Rev. Mr. Robinson followed, after which Rev. W. J. Stevenson read the ninety-first Psalm.

At the conclusion of the religious services, the Sir Knights deputed to act as pall bearers conveyed the remains to the hearse, the bands playing a dirge and the military presenting arms.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.

The procession then formed in the manner indicated by the Chief Marshal in his published order. First came ten companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the command of General Thomas J. Jordan. The staff of the deceased in the late war followed. Then an association of the 28th and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers, and Knap's battery, under command of General Tyndale. The hearse, under the escort of Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templars, with commanderies from York, Lebanon, Greensburg, Scranton and Columbia followed. This part of the display was very fine and attracted much attention. The hearse was draped with the flag of the Second Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican war, and drawn by four black horses. After the Templars, came the family and relatives of the deceased. Ex-Governor Bigler and family, Governor Hartranft and lady, the heads of departments, the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, a Committee from the Constitutional Convention, and the two branches of the Legislature followed. Then the judiciary, the city authorities of Harrisburg and various civic associations.

The display was very fine, and the admirable arrangements of the Chief Marshal and the committees prevented any jar or confusion. The procession took its way through the principal streets, and in front of the Capitol to the cemetery, the bells tolling and the minute guns sounding. The sun shone brightly, and the air was keen and bracing; the stores and places of business were all closed, and many of the prominent buildings draped in mourning. The side-walks were crowded with people, as well as the windows of houses on the line of the procession. Arrived at the grave the beautiful ritual of the "Brethren of the Mystic Tie" was gone through, and the grave closed over all that is mortal of John W. Geary. A salute was fired over the grave by a military company, Throughout, the proceedings were in good taste, touching, solemn and impressive. The bearing of the people showed a general appreciation of what was due to the occasion, and evinced a sincere respect for the memory of the ex-Governor.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1873.

EX-GOV. GEARY—A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

There is hardly any thing to be added to what has already been published in regard to the circumstances of the death of ex-Governor Geary. He returned from a visit to New York on Friday, and talked to his friends on that evening of going to the funeral of a friend at Lewiston on Saturday. At breakfast, while engaged in pleasant converse with his family, he was stricken dead. There was no warning, no parting word. Yesterday a number of physicians of this city participated in a *post mortem* examination of the body, which was conducted by Dr. Goodwiner, formerly surgeon of a regiment in General Geary's command. It was made at the request of the family and friends, to ascertain the cause of his sudden death. Neither the brain nor the heart showed any sign of having been affected; the conclusion reached was that he died from syncope, which signifies fainting or swooning—a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain, and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties. Syncope, the physicians say, was caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexia—disordered condition of the system.

Governor Geary's brain was large, weighing 56½ ounces. The maximum weight of the adult male brain is about 64 ounces, and the minimum 34.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

At 7½ o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment, and took up the private calendar. The following western bills were passed:

No. 195. An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county.

No. 198. An act to authorize the School Directors of Emlenton, Venango county, to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

No. 200. An act to legalize the assessment made by the School Directors of Manor township, Armstrong county, to pay costs in certain cases.

No. 201. Supplement to an act authorizing the School Directors of Pleasantville, Venango county, to borrow money.

No. 205. An act conferring additional privileges on the Johnstown Savings Bank.

No. 214. An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Rosston, in Armstrong county.

Senate. No. 66. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Bridge Company.

Senate. No. 26. An act to incorporate the Venango Bridge Company at Oil City.

No. 226. An act relating to road and bridge viewers in Cambria county.

No. 230. An act to annul the marriage contract between Jackson Walter and Lucy A., his wife.

No. 231. An act to annul the marriage contract between Edmund J. O'Neil and Margaret O'Neil, his wife.

No. 232. An act to annul the marriage contract between Lillie S. Evans and Charles H. Evans.

No. 234. An act to change the name of Bloody Run in the county of Bedford to that of Everette.

No. 235. An act to incorporate the Edinboro Savings Bank in the county of Erie.

No. 238. An act to legalize provision heretofore made in mortgages of married women in the county of Washington.

Senate. No. 47. An act to authorize the holding of special courts in Fayette county.

No. 242. An act to repeal "an act" for the better and more impartial election of persons to serve as jurors in this commonwealth, so far as relates to the county of Allegheny.

No. 245. An act to cure the mistake of misnomers in Sheriff's deeds in the county of Washington.

Senate. No. 246. An act for the relief of William Kelly, a soldier of the war of 1812.

No. 247. Supplement to an act granting a pension to Jacob Hurst.

No. 254. An act to authorize the city of Titusville to issue bonds.

No. 261. An act to establish the location of streets in the borough of Millville, in Cambria county.

No. 312. Supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

No. 315. A supplement to an act relating to livery stable keepers in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, extending the same to Butler county.

No. 318. A supplement to an act authorizing the improvement of creeks and rivulets in the county of Cambria.

No. 320. An act relating to the liens of mechanics, material, men and laborers in the county of Butler.

No. 323. An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds issued by the commissioners of Venango county.

No. 327. An act to prevent cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Plain Grove township, Lawrence county.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

THE war between the railroads in New Jersey, it seems, is not yet ended—the bill to remedy the defects in the charter of the Air Line Railroad being passed to a third reading. This is, so far, a triumph over the Pennsylvania Central.

J. P. LESLEY, Esq., has submitted to Governor Hartranft, in response to inquiries from the latter, estimates for a new geological survey of the State. He gives $47,000 as the cost for the first year, and a few thousand less for subsequent years. He proposes to prosecute the work at the rate of five or ten counties a year, giving the results of each year's survey to the people, as soon as completed.

THE success of the syndicate, in placing our new Government loan, is now reported to be even less than was at first imagined. Two hundred millions was the amount at first reported, but this has shrunk away to one hundred millions, of which one-fourth was taken in this country. The partial failure is now attributed to the hostility of the German bankers, who, not being allowed a place in the syndicate, have opposed the loan, and purpose, it is reported, to invest in six per cent. railroad bonds, in place of Government five per cents. Altogether this financial movement looks a little embarrassing.

AFFAIRS in Spain continue quiet, and the Republican government seems to be quietly, but firmly established. Order prevails in the provinces, and those in authority there have given in their adherence to the new government. The course of King Amadeus seems to meet with universal commendation, and among Monarchists and Republicans alike, the greatest respect for his character is expressed. He seems to have been actuated in his purpose to abdicate by purely conscientious motives. He was called to the throne, as he supposed, by the voice of the people of Spain. Reaching Madrid, he learned that he was merely the head of a party. He did not feel disposed to contest for the throne against Spaniards, and so resigned the crown.

REPORTS from Washington indicate that Butler's bill relative to the distribution of the Geneva award will pass the House, and probably the Senate as well. This shuts out the claims of insurance companies that received war premiums, and others who were paid their losses by such insurance companies. This view of the case is not only just and proper, but will greatly simplify the work of the Commission that may be appointed to pass upon these claims. There will be enough presented to occupy the Commission for a long time without having any of doubtful validity. The Government has been at a vast deal of trouble and expense with this Alabama affair, and if it may save a portion of the award, without doing injustice to any, it is but proper that it should. We hope Butler's bill will pass.

AN EFFORT is to be made to reconsider Senator Sherman's specie payment bill, laid on the table some days since, and the intimation is given that enough votes have been secured to pass the bill in the Senate. We hope this may not prove true, but if it does, there is little danger of the bill getting through the House. The Senator's pertinacity on this subject is quite remarkable, in view of the fact that the funding processes, being carried forward, all tend to bring legal tenders to par with gold, which, when done, will realize what Mr. Sherman desires. We do not believe the people generally care very greatly about this question. Importers and foreign dealers are compelled to meet it, but they adjust the difference between gold and currency in their tariff of profits. All other things being equal, we would be glad to see gold brought down, or greenbacks up,—so that not more than four or five per cent. difference should exist between them; but first of all, we prefer to see the business demands of the country met, and the currency supply equivalent to the growing demands of our business men. The prosperity of the country depends more on the cultivation and development of its resources, than on maintaining an artificial equality between greenbacks and gold.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the woman suffrage agitation is the number of ministers who have become open advocates of the cause. Beecher, Bishop Simpson and several other prominent clergymen at the east have spoken on behalf of the movement, while in our own city ever and anon our prominent clergymen are drawn to the front as suffrage advocates. The subject bears a complex character, and we have not met with discussions as yet that seem to touch some very important phases of the subject. Who is competent to say that the ladies themselves desire the privilege of suffrage,—or that even a strong minority are possessed of such desire? Yet this question might very easily be tested. There is no law to prevent the ladies voting on the question, under such a system as they might agree upon. Why not take a vote? If a majority of the women of the country are to cast their votes, no matter whether for or against,—it would prove their interest in the subject. If a majority of those voting were in favor of the ballot being conferred on their sex, it would be an argument more potent than could be otherwise supplied. If a majority were against the privilege, it would, of course, do the cause infinite harm. But nothing ventured, nothing gained. Our judgment as to the real status of this question is about this: There is a somewhat prevalent feeling among men that it is not appropriate for women to exercise the ballot; at the same time there is no doubt of her ability to do so. It is thought that nine-tenths of the women of the country have no desire to vote; yet if there were some evidence that such a desire really does exist, there is a disposition to confer the privilege. In our view, much of the woman suffrage agitation, like that on the subject of temperance, has been wrongly directed. They need to create or develop popular sentiment on the subject among those directly interested. These, so far as suffrage is concerned, are not men, but women. We see no reason why women should not vote, if they want to. There are innumerable arguments in their favor—but do *they* care anything about it?

A MEMPHIS paper gives an astounding account of a man in Tennessee, whose wife died leaving him with eight children. Touched by the tender kindness of their grandmother toward them, he concluded the best interests of the orphans would be promoted by marrying her. After he had lived with her two months, they were enlightened with the fact that such marriage was unlawful. Following the advice of his brothers in the church and learned men in the law, the parties ceased to live together and applied for a divorce, *a vinculo*, or that the marriage be pronounced a nullity, which was granted, and the mother went back into the grandmotherhood, with her original name.

PERSONAL.

PRINCE ALBRECHT'S marriage with the Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg is deferred to April 19.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING is about to publish a volume of sermons on the persecution of the Pope.

THE best spare room in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg is being put to rights for the Persian Shah.

MISS RYE is receiving large subscriptions for her Emigration Home for destitute little girls in London.

A MRS. IRA SMITH CHOAT, of South China, Maine, is said to have been literally frightened to death during a severe thunder storm last week.

A MARRIAGE was recently celebrated at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, between M. de la Guerentonay and Mll'e. Mocquart, daughter of Louis Napoleon's notary.

DON JUAN FORSTER, owner of an immense ranch near San Diego, California, has made preparations for colonizing 100 families from Holland on a portion of his property.

THREE prominent citizens of Hartford died on the 10th inst., viz:—Haynes L. Porter, Lucius Barbour, and Rev. Ezekiel Williams. All three were members of the Centre Church and all died within the same hour.

IT is stated that John W. Young, one of the favorite and most business-like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia.

THE Empress Eugenie's income is said to be about $60,000 a year. The Spanish estates and private property of the Empress are worth $30,000 a year, and the sale of her diamonds, jewelry and pictures produced $600,000.

THE Bishop of the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, Minn., is much exercised by a startling development of matrimonial proclivities among his priests, one of whom not long ago married his housekeeper, and another of whom now wants to marry his sister's Hiberuian "help."

IT is stated that the physicians of Senator Sumner are of the opinion that if he can be induced to keep from excitement, and remain away from Congress the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his Senatorial duties next session with his old vigor.

MR. SPURGEON lately delivered an address before a crowded audience in London, in which he described the incidents of his tour in Italy during the autumn of last year. His enjoyment was marred by the wet weather, and in alluding to the effects of the inundations, he made an earnest appeal on behalf of the relief fund.

A SINGULAR marriage is reported from Tangier. Miss King, an English Christian lady, became, on the 17th ult., the fourth wife of His Highness, the Sheik of Guazan, a Mahommedan. The ceremony was performed at the British Consulate by Sir John Drummond Hay. In consequence of this marriage, Miss King has forfeited all right to British protection.

HORACE F. CLARK, Vanderbilt's son-in-law and right-bower, was once one of the most eloquent lawyers in Cincinnati. One day, being poor, he went into Vanderbilt's office, and said: "Commodore Vanderbilt, I like your daughter, and she likes me. I want your consent to my marrying her!" "Ah!" said the old man, cynically, "you want my money, do you?" Clark turned toward the door and said: "Oh, you and your money be ——!" "Say! young fellow!" shouted Vanderbilt, "come back here, you can have her!" So he married the girl, left law, went into Wall street, and is worth twelve or fifteen millions.

A MONOMANIAC by the name of William Rysan Gracie, died in New York city, on Sunday last, who, for over fifty years, has believed that he was the grandson of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who died at Rome, January 20, 1788. He claimed the title of William the Fifth, King of England. His strange hallucination alienated his family from him, so that, for many years, he has lived alone. He always had a pistol and clasp-knife under his pillow, as he was continually haunted with the idea that the present dynasty of Great Britain was in active conspiracy to take his life. His father is said to have been born in Scotland and to have been in some way connected with the house of Stewart. Those who knew the deceased best represent him as having been in manner a perfect gentleman, full of courtesy and chivalrous notions, and in his features and carriage preserving many of the characteristics of the Stuarts.

STATE NEWS.

LANCASTER city has a cow 51 years old, according to the *Enquirer* of that city.

THE balance in the hands of the Treasurer of Somerset county, at last settlement due said county, is $8,587 22.

FIVE districts in Indiana county have voted on local option, giving a majority of three hundred and seven against granting licenses.

MR. H. W. ROBINSON, his wife and two sons, accompanied by Dr. W. S. Duncan and wife, all of Brownsville, Pa., on last Thursday, started for St. Augustin, Florida.

THE amount of taxes, etc., received by the Treasurer of Westmoreland county, in 1872 is $86,189.99. Amount paid out, $74,234.04. Balance in the Treasury at the end of the year $11,955.95.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred on Monday morning, on the Auburn coal train road, between Homewood and Clinton stations, Beaver county. Mr. Wm. Wallace Gould, a brakeman, was thrown from a dump car, and falling in front on the track, was run over by two cars, and injured so severely that death ensued in a few hours.

ON Friday afternoon of last week, the youngest child, two years old, of Mr. Enoch Engles, of Industry township, Beaver county, being missed from the house, a short time, was discovered by the other children of the family in the spring near the house, dead. The child had fallen in the water, and was drowned.

ON Monday, Mr. William Jones had both his legs broken in two places, at the Valley coke works, Fayette county. He was at the time assisting his son, who is charger at the works, and while crossing the railroad track on top of the ovens, the horse attached to the larry, the iron car used for charging, unexpectedly started, knocked Mr. Jones down and two wheels passed over both his legs below the knees.

ON Wednesday night last the Bald Eagle tannery, owned by D. P. Ray, located at Tyrone, was discovered on fire. The main building, leach house, engine house, engine, all the machinery and from fifteen to eighteen hundred sides were destroyed, footing up a loss of from sixty to seventy thousand dollars, while his insurance is but twenty-two to twenty-eight thousand dollars. The large bark house, one or two small buildings and a few sides of leather remain uninjured.

GARIBALDI.

His Life at Caprera.

Miss Winter, the well-known philanthropist, visiting Garibaldi at Caprera. In a letter translated for the Leeds *Mercury* she says:

In Caprera we lead a patriarchal life. We rise before the sun, and retire an hour after sunset. During the day, walks and drives. Newspapers weary us. We are saddened by the past, and in the future we are more interested in the cause of proletariat morality than in the blind ambition of present and future rulers. We are greatly interested in fishing, and in the wild and domestic animals with which this island abounds. Among the domestic animals there are three horses (memories of the General's battles), two superb dogs, cattle, sheep, a goat and several cats. The island abounds with wild cattle, goats and wild asses. Pheasants, partridges, woodcocks and quails are plentiful, besides thrushes, sparrows and starlings, which fly about and sing all day as if in a terrestrial paradise. All the animals are loose, and roam where they will. They find their way to the pasture and drinking trough alone, and return to the stable equally unattended. At the hours of dinner and supper they appear at the north window to beg for some dainty, and seem to know that the horses should come first, then the dogs, next the cattle, while the cats stand on no ceremony. My great favorite is a black heifer. She was at first very shy and timid, but since I have given her figs and caressed her, she follows me like a dog wherever she sees me. We have also a pet goat which gives me a cup of milk every morning, and another to the General. The dogs are my especial delight; I caress them nearly all day long. All these animals seem superior to those we are accustomed to meet elsewhere. La Marsala—the mare which the General had with him in Sicily in 1860—opens all the gates herself, and when the General rides her she assumes an air of pride and obeys his voice like a lamb, or rather like a child. One of the oxen was separated from the rest because he had a habit of butting the others; but they refuse to go to the fields if he is not set at liberty, and call him repeatedly. If a butcher appears in the island, all the cattle run away in terror, appearing to recognize their executioner. When the General was in France some of the cattle were stolen. A young bull caught in a grotto and bound broke his cord and fled, because among the thieves he had seen a butcher. The intended theft was discovered by the cords found upon him. I shall say nothing of the dogs lest I should be tempted to say too much. Dinner and supper are frugal in the extreme. We have fruit in abundance, and the wine is excellent.

Colonel Bosso, who is the inseparable companion of the General in hunting and fishing, might also deserve to be prosecuted by our society, if we were not now and then obliged to him for excellent pheasants and good woodcocks. We have consequently determined to defer the prosecution. I did not tell you of the poultry. Cocks, hens and chickens are numerous, and you may well imagine that we are well supplied with eggs. In short, when I said that life here was patriarchal, it was no exaggeration.

OIL NEWS.

The Venango Region—Some of the Productive Region—New Wells Drilling—Business in Franklin.

FRANKLIN, VENANGO, Co., February 8, 1873.
To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The town is alive with people attending court; many are also here from the lower districts seeking investments in oil, as this, the fifth district, is now commanding a great deal of attention, because the oil is realizing a better price than light oil, and the cost is just one-half less in putting down a well; the fact is, a well here can be finished and will pay for itself before a well could be finished in the Butler District.

I have taken a stroll out to the Galloway Farm to day, and the first wells I came to, were the Dolly Varden Oil Company's two wells; one has been producing since last August and is still a good well; well No. 2 is pumping about fifty barrels; No. 3 now drilling and No. 4 rig up.

The next lease, same side of the road, is the Haven's lease, two wells producing about sixty barrels per day. Across the road from the Haven's wells, one the wells of Gardner & Mattern, and the Crawford twin wells equally as good as the former wells; next comes the Button wells, three in number, producing about one hundred and forty barrels per day.

I then passed through some woods to an open field, and such a busy spectacle on all sides of me—puff, puff, puff, and every well in that field a large producing well. I then crossed to the west side of the belt, and in a piece of woods is a well called the Helen Blazes Well, belonging to Ben Asper, an odd genius from your city. This a splendid well, producing about seventy barrels of pure oil.

Pursuing my course northeast is a well called the Porter Well, producing about twelve barrels. This well, when reaching the sand, I am told, had the finest show of oil of any well on the farm, but the parties drilled into the sand rock some thirty feet, and the salt water came in on them. I am told a Pittsburgh gentleman has bought the well and lease, and is going to draw the tubing and casing, and plug it at the bottom to shut off the salt water, and will torpedo it again, and many think in will be made a good well. Passing on again north I came to the Scott lease; there are three very fine wells producing about one hundred and ten barrels per day. Next in line comes the Martin & Hepley wells; their new well has been pumping about a week, and is producing about one hundred barrels; just here the wells are very much crowded, but at the same time producing largely.

On the Fee Kunkle farm, adjoining the Galloway on the north, are several good wells; the owners very wisely keep it to themselves. This is the end of the development. Northeast lands, and beyond this are all taken up and nothing can be had except by paying a bonus of one hundred dollars per acre, and some have paid as high as two hundred dollars. The daily production is about eight hundred barrels per day.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Works, a half mile from town, up the river, are nearly completed, and when finished will, I am told, take nearly every barrel of oil produced, in connection with their works at Aladdin. This company was organized last fall, and all the stock has been taken by the producers of this district, and I am told is paying very handsomely; they have large foreign orders on hand and still increasing. The works are under the care of Dr. Tweddle, a gentleman of rare accomplishments in the art of preparing this oil for lubricating purposes. I am somewhat astonished that some good enterprising man does not start the manufacture of oil well engines here; it seems to me a natural centre for business of the kind. There is a talk of two new banks being opened the coming spring, which speaks well for the prosperity of the town. There are four now doing a very prosperous business.

A fair and festival is now in full blast, for the benefit of the Franklin Band which is meeting with great success, crowded every evening with the elite of the town, concluding with a hop; all seem to enjoy themselves immensely.

The hotels all seem to be doing a good business, the Exchange more especially, under the management of Charley Fletcher.

The weather is beautiful, a clear bright sky for two or three days past. The river is still frozen over, and is for forty miles below here all the way up to the head waters. Yours,

VENANGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Butler Pipe Line Company is putting up a big iron tank on the James Campbell farm.

THE Colter well, on the Banks farm, is a new strike. It is pumping about forty barrels a day. Owned by W. H. Coulter and others.

SUGAR Creek townships boasts one of the biggest gas wells in Oildom, or any other part of creation. It is located on the Carter farm, and supplies about twenty-five boilers with abundance of fuel.

THERE are four wells in the Greece City section, whose aggregate production is four hundred and eighty barrels a day. One is owned by H. L. Taylor & Co., one by John Freston and two by S. D. Karns.

ON Saturday January 31st a new well was struck on the Dougherty farm, near Fairview. It commenced to flow immediately. It is a two hundred barrel well, and is owned by J. D. Lupher and F. J. Clemenger.

BLY & Mayne's well, on Sage Run, struck the third sand on Saturday, and is since flowing oil in large quantities. It is only a few feet from the famous "Green No. 2," the biggest "spouter" in the Oil Regions. Territory in this section is looking up.

OXFORD.

Cold Weather and its Effects—Railroad Accidents—Lecture on "Milton and His Times," &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OXFORD, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1873.

THE WEATHER AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Humanity is still on the move, and man seems to be as active and energetic as ever, although the cold is extremely severe, almost beyond endurance. Seldom does a train arrive, without news of another wreck, caused by the breaking of a rail. The frost is doing its work steadily and surely, and the result broken rails, and wrecked trains, well might competing roads offer trip tickets from Cincinnati to New York at an immense reduction, now, when only the reckless would not fear to travel.

MORTALITY AMONG THE AGED.

But even as the present winter is a winter of many railroad disasters, so also does it seem to be a winter of great mortality among the aged. Many of our aged citizens have dropped off, one of whom we will mention by name, Mr. Hugh McDill, aged eighty years. He was a prominent member of the U. P. Church, and the father of Rev. Daniel McGill, who is extensively known throughout the U. P. Church, through two works which he has published. Mr. McDill was a man highly respected in the community. He had many friends and few enemies.

"JOHN MILTON AND HIS TIMES."

Last evening we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "John Milton and his Times." This lecture was under the auspices of the "Miama University," and delivered by Rev. J. C. Irwin. The audience was small—so was the lecture.

TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

To-day the news arrives, another train off the track, some say the locomotive is forty rods off. But the state of the atmosphere affects the visions of some, things seeming not what they are. Some propose to travel by telegraph, as there are too many accidents on the road. B. J. F.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND JIM FISK.

Let us not forget that there are successes which are worse than failures, and that there are victories which are irredeemable ruin: Two of the showiest equipages in France and America were driven for a short time by Louis Napoleon and James Fisk. I have lived to see both these men followed and applauded by crowds on the Champs Elysee and the Central Park. Their flashing liveries dazzled the world of stupid starers with their loud huzzas. One of these poor creatures fell by the hand of an assassin, who in his wicked turn is soon meet to his righteous doom. The other was lately reported to be gnawing his own heart and slowly dying in bitter exile. And yet how recently these two men seemed to be masters of a great situation. A year or two ago their names every morning vulgarized the columns of your newspapers, and their daily doings were chronicled as those of good men never are. But that inexorable hand which, sooner or later, arrests the robber and the coward, smote them both from their high places. I couple them both together in one sentence, for both were frauds and disgraces to humanity. I think no criminal American ever lived whose example, while he moved among us, was more fatal to the ardent business young man of this country than that of James Fisk. His apparent success debauched the minds and hearts of the most ingenuous and unsuspecting. God grant that he may be the last of his tribe who can so poison a generation!—*J. T. Field's "Master of the Situation."*

COMPELLED TO PAY.

A Bride Sues Her Father for a Marriage Gift.

A suit has just been tried before the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, in which Dr. Edward Sharpe, of Philadelphia, was plaintiff, and Reuben B. Hall, of Nassau, defendant. The doctor was married to Miss Hall at Philadelphia in September, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride were present at the ceremony, which took place at the residence of Mr. Washington Bladin, of Philadelphia. About an hour before the marriage Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter, during her life, $1,200 annually, or the interest on $20,000.

Mr. Hall, after the marriage, refused to fulfill the conditons of the bond, and this suit was brought to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage his daughter told him that Dr. Sharpe would not marry her if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined. The defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharpe to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony. Mrs. Sharpe, the bride, denied the statements of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladin, who drew the bond, testified to the same effect. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GILDED POVERTY.

A Strange Story of Two Female Misers—Riches in Rags—A Sickening Sight.

[From the Germantown (Phila.) Telegraph.]

If there is such a thing as "gilded poverty," an exemplification of it was strikingly manifested in Camden, during the past week. From infancy to the ripe old age of 80 years, two twin sisters, named Grace and Charity Kaighn, have resided in that city. They owned in their own right property said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars in very eligible locations, and were possessed of other property of value. Yet these two females (they never married) lived together in almost perfect seclusion, in the most eccentric manner. Their house on Kahn's avenue was always kept closed, and no one admitted except such as came to aid them in their business transactions, and they were few. Their apartments were kept almost as gloomy as prison dungeons, and day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, they groped about in the darkness of their own created prison, denying themselves even the comforts and necessaries of life. For many years this was their way of living, and those who knew them best believed that at any time they might be found dead in their house from self-denial and neglect. Some time last summer they purchased a fine new dwelling-house on Market street, above Fourth, and moved into it early in the fall. What articles of furniture they had were set in the parlor, but were never put in their proper places. From that time up to Thursday week they lived in their old way, without comforts or anything that would contribute to comfort. From the Thursday alluded to, nothing had been seen of them, and no noise had been made in the house to indicate that they were alive. This created a suspicion that something was wrong, and officer Boffinger was instructed to force an entrance. This was accomplished, when he found, to his horror, the most sickening sight he ever met with. The room was bare of furniture, dark and dirty; no fire had been in the stove for three days, and there, on a settee, with nothing over her but an old ragged quilt, lay Grace Kaighn, cold and still in death. Her sister, Charity, was found in a corner of the room, almost doubled up, and in a perishing condition. She was immediately taken care of, and, under the directions of Dr. Armstrong, Coroner, she is doing well. She did not know that Grace was dead. On a table near by was a loaf of bread and some butter, which had not been touched. The Coroner took charge of the body, and had it appropriately disposed of. He found some thirteen dollars on the person of deceased, and took possession of such papers and valuables as were found until rightful parties to them appear. Among the papers are several tax bills for real estate, one of which calls for $600, which at the rate of taxation, $2.30 on $100, would be for an assessed property of $26,000. This was for one square of ground, facing Broadway, between Line and Pine streets. They owned large amounts of real estate in other parts of Camden. Notwithstanding all this, they were in the most abject state of exposure and destitution?

OUR INDIAN WAR.

The Modoc Side of the Question.

Our California exchanges come to us filled with additional details of the recent battle between the Modocs and the United States troops and volunteers. In addition to the particulars of this engagement—and the participants therein all concur in admitting that the Modocs fought with extraordinary courage—many facts interesting in view of the proportions that the war has assumed are given concerning the tribe itself, its history and condition. Not a few have come forward to champion the cause of the Modocs, and to proclaim the wrongs that have led them to their present desperate stand against the United States Government and the people of California and Oregon. The Modocs, only a handful now, and a pitiful remnant of their once proud host, have ever been a warlike tribe, although they have been true to their treaty stipulations and have for many years been friendly and peaceable in their dealings with their white neighbors. Their deprivation of their "tule lands"—large marshes abounding in fish, beaver, otter and wild fowl, and whose advantages excited the cupidity of the whites—was the cause of their present hostile attitude. A physician who has had twenty-two years' acquaintance with the affairs of Siskiyou county, where their lands are situated, and who has had extensive practice among them, writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the Modocs are of stature, appearance, and intelligence, like whites; that many of their women have been married to men of business in that neighborhood, and that their children have been raised, educated and married in and about Yreka. He further states that in the course of his practice as a physician in the households presided over by these Indian wives, he has ever found "as much convenience for the administration of medicines—the sugar-bowl, the spoon and the cup, the clean bed, and the towel—as he had found elsewhere, and far superior to many whites, called citizens." A sympathizing editor, writing of them, and apparently well versed in their history, speaks of Captain Jack and his devoted followers as "really and truly heroes, as sublime in their heroism as Leonidas and his Spartan band; and equally deserving of immortalization in song and story," and contrasts their struggle for existence with the developments of this degenerate age of sham and shoddy, of Credit Mobilier and Congressional corruption. "The Modocs," he says, "are a short-haired tribe. By long contact with the whites they have become partially civilized. They speak English as well as some of their white neighbors, and are as well behaved as average white men. Nor have they failed to exhibit evidences of magnanimity which justify the opinion expressed of them; for, says the writer, when the war was forced upon them, they did not strike without warning. "They made no secret of their purpose to resist any forcible attempt to remove them, and also to retaliate upon white settlers. When they attacked the latter they let the women and children go unharmed, and even without insult—a wonderful exhibition of magnanimity considering the light in which their own women have been regarded, and the manner in which they have been treated by white men." These are some of the glimpses of the Modoc side of the question which come from California.

The Latest Thing in Iron Plating.

If Mr. J. Calis Browne, of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, is right, the struggle for supremacy between cannon and iron plating is virtually at an end. That ingenious gentleman contends that vessels of ordinary size can be constructed to carry iron armor three feet in thickness, and that, in addition, these craft will ride smoothly on the sea, carry no waves before them, and possess great rapidity, with remarkable steadiness and stanchness. All these advantages are to be gained by a new form of hull, and, to show how the thing may be done, Mr. Browne has constructed and enrolled in the club above mentioned, of which Prince Arthur is commodore, a schooner of eighty tons on the new model. No trial of its qualities has been made, but the builder is so absolutely confident of success that the British public, with a few exceptions, look upon the matter as already accomplished. The vessel is to be tested some time this month, and then "we shall see what we shall see."

James Henry Coffin.

James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died in that city February 6th. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Northampton, September 6th, 1806. He was fitted for college by Rev. Moses Hillock, and graduated at Amherst College in 1838. He was professor in Williams College, Massachusetts, from 1838 to 1843, and during this period supervised the construction of Greylock Observatory, on Saddle Mountain, and devised the self-registering anemometer and barometer, a duplicate of which he recently sent to the Brazilian Government. He was professor of mathematics in the United States navy from 1843 to 1846, and during the remainder of his life was connected with Lafayette College. He was a man of great abilities, combined with a kind disposition and a nice sense of honor.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period of, four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, adressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and [illegible].

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; [illegible] or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES B. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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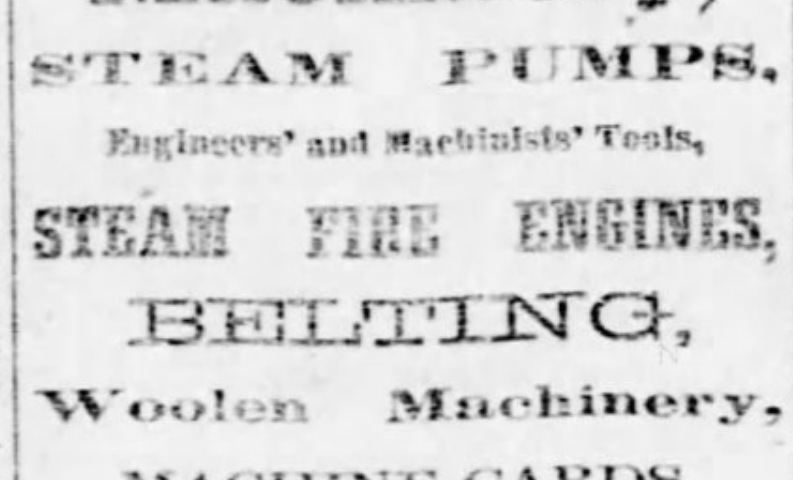

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New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 30c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

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New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
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Morrison's Star Shirts,
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Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
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At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
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SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
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And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
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COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
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in styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
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CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring price.

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SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
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ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by [illegible]

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At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths.
At 8⅓c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
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Ladies' Furs,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
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CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
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COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

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The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
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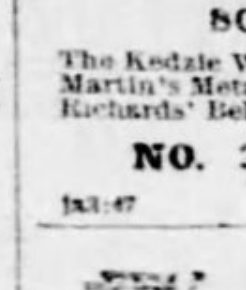

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Howe Standard,
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SCALES,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. [illegible] M'CLURE,
96 Wood street.

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SPECIALTIES ON COUNTER
FOR
Thursday, Feb. 13.

At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75 cents.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars, worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Dove Veils.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings,
STAMPED WORK,

Lace Collars, Laces, Edgings, Children's Waists, Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Piques, &c.

To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

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Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
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PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN TEN WEEKS.—Greatest Success ever known of

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Now contains—Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic, 1,001 Nights, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women and Song, Publisher, Burgersin, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes, and 30 other of his best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Belle Helene, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lob der Frauen, Mazurka, Orpheus, Quadrille, and 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles.

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Price, $2 50 in board covers; $3.00 in cloth; $4.00 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.

Now ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano.....$1.00
Try Sparkling Rubies.....35
And pronounce it the best and brightest of Sabbath School Song Books.
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The new School Song Book, by L. O. Emerson. We expect to sell 100,000 in 1873.

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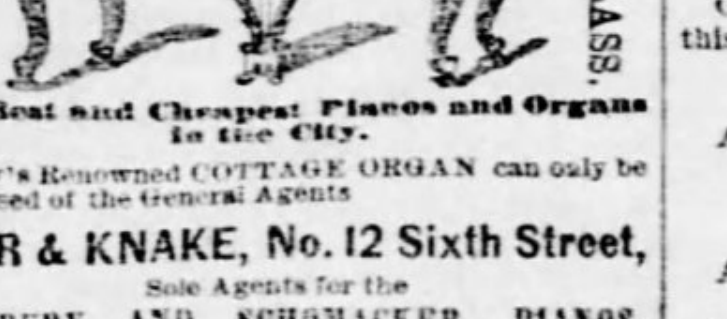

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A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.

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79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

UNCLAIMED BOX AT AUCTION.—A BOX stored by D. C. McCORMICK, at 303 Liberty street, and said to contain OIL PAINTING, will be sold for charges at Public Sale, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse of M. F. HERRON & CO., 415 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot Hotel, unless called for and charges paid on or before day of sale. ja28:g55-T8

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

ORDINANCES.

[No. 262.]

An Ordinance Levying Taxes and Making Appropriations for the Year 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year 1873, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, eighteen mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz.: twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, as it existed prior to the consolidation under the act of April, 1867, three mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-quarter mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles of trade and commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-quarter mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, twelve mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and one-half mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the commissions or brokerage of all merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, twelve mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, two and one-half mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables or ten pin alleys for public use, ten mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

12. The schedule of Water Rents for the year 1873 shall be the same as during the year 1872.

13. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of the city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz: three and one-third mills upon each dollar of valuation; also, upon the yearly receipts of all fire, life, and marine insurance companies, or their agents, three and one-half mills upon the dollar of said receipts, to be used for maintaining and extending the fire department.

SEC. II. And at the above rates the city assessors shall assess said taxes.

SEC. III. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the borough of Lawrenceville, shall be taken from receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid and placed in Appropriation No. 1, on which warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC. IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1873, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.

No. 1.	Interest on City Loan and Fire Bonds	$ 195,000 00
" 2.	Salaries	30,000 00
" 3.	Printing	10,000 00
" 4.	Fire Department	280,000 00
" 5.	Police	230,000 00
" 6.	Water Works	110,000 00
" 7.	Streets	110,000 00
" 8.	Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000 00
" 9.	Diamond Markets	7,000 00
" 10.	Monongahela Wharf	4,000 00
" 11.	Allegheny Wharf	2,000 00
" 12.	Weigh Scales	1,500 00
" 13.	Contingent Fund	35,000 00
" 14.	Board of Health	10,000 00
" 15.	East End Gas Company	12,000 00
" 16.	City Property	20,000 00
" 17.	Outstanding Warrants	500 00
" 18.	Finance Fund	20,000 00
" 19.	Sinking Fund	100 00
" 20.	Fifth Ward Market	400 00
" 21.	City Hall Furnishing	5,000 00
" 22.	Roads	30,000 00
" 23.	Surveys	15,000 00
" 25.	Water Loan Interest	70,000 00
" 26.	Water Loan Sinking Fund	40,000 00
" 27.	Fifth Avenue Market	2,000 00
" 28.	Special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
" 29.	Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250 00
" 31.	South Side Market	2,500 00
" 32.	South Side Wharf	1,500 00
" 33.	Deficiencies	29,550 00
" 34.	Equalization	10,000 00
" 35.	South Side Gas Company	5,000 00
" 36.	South Side Water Company	700 00
	Total	$1,319,000 00

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1873.

City tax	18 mills,	$ 363,800 00
Business tax	1¼ "	225,000 00
City special	3 "	35,000 00
Lawrenceville special	5 "	5,500 00
Fire tax	5 "	97,000 00
Fire insurance tax	3½ "	3,000 00
Water works		200,000 00
Monongahela wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny wharf		3,000 00
Mayor's office		45,000 00
Diamond market		42,500 00
Fifth avenue market		3,000 00
City Gauger		3,000 00
Vehicle licenses		28,000 00
Street railroads		4,500 00
Building Inspector		4,500 00
Interest on bank balances		8,000 00
Streets		4,000 00
South Side Market		6,000 00
Weigh Scales		4,000 00
South Side Wharf		2,200 00
Outstanding taxes		20,000 00
Fire Department bonds		200,000 00

SEC. VI. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1873.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 324, February 6th, 1873.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE. 15 cents each, both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Meeting of the County Convention—Rallying the Forces for the Local Option Contest—Resolutions Adopted Favoring a Prohibition Clause in the Constitution.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Temperance Convention commenced its session in the Smithfield street M. E. church. The meeting of the Convention at this time was looked to with considerable interest, as the object was understood to be to urge the incorporation of a prohibition clause in the Constitution, and to rally the temperance forces in the county, so as to meet the local option question with as large numbers of "no license" votes as possible. Quite a large number of delegates and spectators were present, who seemed much interested in the proceedings.

At nine o'clock Hon. Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed. Rev. S. P. Jennings was elected Secretary and Rev. S. C. Jennings and James Parke, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee: Jacob Reese, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. I. C. Pershing, A. D. McGaw, Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Wm. H. Grey and Arthur Kirk. The committee retired and Dr. Jennings addressed the Convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed Revs. G. G. Westfall and J. D. Herr a committee of two to wait on the Monongahela District Good Templars, now in session in the city, and invite them to attend the Convention.

Mr. Shires and Rev. Dr. Hays addressed the Convention by invitation, after which the Rev. J. D. Herr spoke upon the "Supplemental bill for Allegheny county." Revs. W. J. Reed, G. G. Westfall and T. N. Boyle also addressed the Convention briefly. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Squiers. The Business Committee submitted their report, which was accepted. The following resolutions submitted by the Committee were taken up and adopted *seriatim:*

WHEREAS, The Legislature acceding to the prayers of many thousand petitions having authorized by what is commonly called "Local Option," a vote to be taken "For License," or "Against License" of the sale of intoxicating drinks, on the third Friday in March, 1873; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the good results which will follow the adoption of "Local Option," and will hail its acceptance by the people as a step in the right direction, and an additional assurance of the final incorporation into the laws of the State of total prohibition—a consummation for which we hereby pledge ourselves to try our best efforts.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the temperance men of this county the necessity of thorough organization in the various districts, and the greatest activity in moving forward the good work, and we sincerely hope that every voter opposed to the license system will be at the polls on the day appointed, not only to deposit his own vote, but to labor for success, and we hereby earnestly request the hearty cooperation of every wife, mother, sister and daughter in securing votes for prohibition.

Resolved, That this Convention views with much pleasure and unfeigned gratitude to God the steady growth of public sentiment favorable to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as exhibited in the returns recently received from the several counties voting so largely in favor of "local option," not one of which has thus far failed to give a large and overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition, and we feel encouraged to go on in the work, confident that the blessings of God will rest upon it.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully, but earnestly petition the members of the Constitutional Convention to incorporate the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks into the new Constitution.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee be appointed composed of one from each voting district in Allegheny county, who shall take such measures as may be advisable to secure funds for carrying out the wishes of this Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, whose duty shall be to carry into effect the action of this Convention.

Resolved, That we ask the editors of the temperance, religious and secular papers to more directly aid us in this movement for the overthrow of the baneful license system in our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the declaration of principles as set forth by the late State Convention recently held in this city.

I. O. G. T.

Monongahela District Convention.

The Convention met at 9 A. M., T. P. Morgan presiding, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Thos. McCleary. The following committee was appointed to adopt a new order of business and report at the next convention. G. W. Wilkenson, G. V. L. Mellenger and J. Allen Wilson. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. The following were chosen:

W. E. Thompson, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. Butler, W. V. T.; J. Allen Wilson, W. S. and Treas.; Rev. Thos. McCleary, W. Chaplain; Mollie Thompson, W. J. G., and John Bar, W. O. G.

The next session will be held in Bellevernon, Fayette county, Tuesday, May 20th, 1873.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report through their chairman, Mr. Wilkinson:

Resolved, As Good Templars—1st. That we are still unalterably opposed to the drinking customs of society, and will never cease or relax our efforts so long as these customs remain.

2d. That we are in favor of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3d. That as an Order we will co-operate heartily with all other organizations tending to banish the evils of intemperance from the land.

4th. That the sole object and aim of our Order is to promote the cause of temperance; that as we believe that one of the greatest causes of intemperance lies in the drinking social customs of society, therefore we have incorporated the social element into our lodges, and have excluded from its meetings all those who do not pledge themselves to assume our obligations and observe our laws; and further than this, we are not a secret order, and should not incur opposition as such.

5th. That the publications of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, should have a wider circulation, and the same are heartily recommended. We believe that temperance men and women only become earnest zealous workers, when fully educated upon the various phases of this reform.

6th. That we earnestly urge upon temperance people generally, and Good Templars especially, the importance of sustaining more liberally, the temperance press as a means for the correct indications of public sentiment on this subject.

7th. That Associations like individuals are judged by their acts, therefore we as Good Templars should ever have a regard for our conduct and endeavor at all times to act consistently with our profession as temperance reformers, thereby gaining for our order the esteem and confidence of the people.

8th. We as a Convention, and as a portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania, do respectfully ask the Constitutional Convention to submit to a vote of the people, a separate clause of the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to some representative of the Constitutional Convention for presentation to said Convention.

9th. That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, for the use of their hall, and to the members of Osmond Lodge, for the hospitable entertainment of the Convention.

After transacting some other routine business the Convention adjourned.

"OLD RELIABLE."

A Sound Pittsburgh Institution—A Safe Place to Leave Money—The Germania Savings Bank—Accommodation and the Best of Security.

The man of small means as well as the capitalist is interested in knowing just where his surplus cash can be placed to the best advantage, as regards the returns which will come from it, and the security offered for its safe-keeping. Hence a depositor who proposes to leave his money with any banking institution is desirous of securing one where he can be *sure* it will always be safe, and from which he feels certain of securing a good return, and the bank that can offer the best inducements in these respects is certain to prosper. The history of one of these institutions which has been preeminent in all these respects—the Germania Savings Bank—occurs to us as an apt illustration of the truth of our proposition. The Germania has long been looked upon as one of the best of Pittsburgh Saving's Banks, and one of the soundest in the State, and it has acquired this reputation by affording accommodation and safety to depositors through a series of years, in which it has been put to the greatest tests. A few days since its statement was published, from which an idea could be had of its stability. Its capital stock is $150,000, and its stockholders representing, in the aggregate, millions of dollars, are individually liable to double the amount of their stock. Then their assets on the first of January, 1873, were *over half a million* dollars. Certainly no better showing could be desired than that on the score of reliability. Then as to accommodation to patrons, their statement shows that six per cent. interest is paid on deposits, the interest being calculated from the 1st and 15th of each month, and thus the depositor never loses any time.

If other recommendations of this institution were desired, we think they would be found in the character of the men in whose hands the business of the bank is entrusted, whose names appear elsewhere. These gentlemen, individually, have been successful in their private business, and could hardly fail to succeed in the management of any public trust. The business at the bank is transacted on a liberal yet prudent scale, so as to ensure the greatest measure of profit to the patron, while the security at the same time is maintained.

The Germania is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Among all our banking institutions we know of none we can more heartily recommend.

Boy Killed at Rochester Station on the Fort Wayne Road.

As the Chicago Express, due here at 11:58 yesterday morning, was approaching Rochester station, a number of boys vending apples attempted to board the train. One of them, a lad whose name we could not learn, was thrown off and fell under the cars, several of them passing over him, cutting him literally in two, and killing him instantly.

The company has warned these boys time and again to be more guarded, but they have been heedless of the warning, and this is the result of their foolhardiness in trying to turn an honest penny.

BREVITIES.

....Forty dollars in money and some $12,000 in valuable papers were stolen from the house of Mr. A. O. Mansfield, near Steubenville, a few nights ago.

....On Wednesday morning the residence of John Fertig, Esq., of Titusville, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $9,000, with but small insurance.

....Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., will deliver his celebrated lecture on "John Knox and His Times," at the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville, on Friday evening, March 7th.

...."Excelsior."—A literary society bearing the above name has been organized at No 2 school house, North Fayette township. The society numbers amongst its members some fine orators and shrewd debaters.

....A pig with six legs and two tails was found yesterday among a drove of hogs at the Allegheny stock yards. It has four hind legs. The owner has been offered one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the monstrosity.

....The postoffice at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, was burglariously entered on Tuesday night, and all the letters and a small sum of money taken. Fifty dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

....A horse attached to a sleigh in which Mr. Louis Fundus was riding, ran away yesterday on Frankstown avenue, East Liberty. The vehicle was considerably damaged, and Mr. Fundus was thrown out, though not badly hurt.

....The physicians who assisted in the *post mortem* examination in the case of John S. Lowrey, at Titusville, state that all the conditions of the parts examined strongly indicated that death was caused by an overdose of opium.

....It is now reported that the murderer of Flanders at Brocton gave his name wrong, and that he is no more nor less than the man Deitezel, a notorious criminal, well known in Western New York. He is not yet identified, however.

....A grand "house warming" was recently given to the new and beautiful residence of 'Squire Hays, in Findley township, by his talented and accomplished daughter, Miss Allie G. Hays. The sleighing was fine and the guests enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

....Rev. Sweeney, of Florence, will lecture at Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., on the subject of "The Seen and the Unseen." Those who have heard this lecture say it is excellent. It is to be hoped that the lecturer will be greeted with a full house.

....Commissioner Gamble yesterday committed to jail for trial George Renshaw and P. Murray, of Parker's Landing, on a charge of retailing liquor without paying the special tax. John E. Johnston and Michael Dessner, arrested on a similar charge, were discharged.

....Judgment has been taken by plaintiffs for $5,000 in the aniline poisoning case of John Schrote and Henrietta, his wife, vs. Frank Lutz, of Allegheny. The defendant failed to file his affidavit of defence within the time allowed by law. This is the case which attracted so much attention a few weeks ago.

....At a recent meeting of the "Fayette Literary Society," after a number of performances were given by the members, Miss Jennie Sapp, of Mount Nebo, South Fayette township, by invitation, read a selection entitled, "Asleep at his Post." Miss Sapp is a fine elocutionist, and her performance on this occasion was a very creditable one.

....About one hundred colored men from Virginia, are working the Power's Coal Company's Mines at Mahoning, and are giving satisfaction to their employers. The strikers whose places they took feel considerably chagrined, but so far have made no demonstrations. They have concluded to stick it out until their demands are complied with.

....A Teacher's Institute, consisting of the teachers of Scott, Robinson, and North and South Fayette townships, will be held in the Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Friday and Saturday, February 14th and 15th. Lectures will be delivered by Revs. Cornelius and Shaw, and by Profs. Curry, Morrow, and others. The exercises will, no doubt, be very interesting and instructive.

....The funeral of John S. Lowrie took place at Titusville on Wednesday, and was attended by the members of City Council, Fire Department, Red Men and large numbers of citizens. Lourie was a Catholic, but having died a member of the Red Men, a secret society, the priest of the Catholic church at Titusville refused to officiate at the funeral, and he was therefore buried without any religious ceremony.

....The name of the man who murdered Mr. Flanders, at Brocton, on Saturday last, is Philip Hamstetter. He is a German, has been in this country about eight years, and says he is thirty-eight years old. The coroner held an inquest on the body of the murdered man, when Hamstetter was fully identified as the murderer by Mrs. Flanders and her sister. A strong guard had to be placed over him, to prevent the enraged people from taking the law into their hands.

....Early on Tuesday morning the store of Mr. John Evans, corner of Market and Fourth streets, Steubenville, was entered by burglars, who effected an entrance through a back window, by cutting away part of the sash. They succeeded in carrying off several hundred dollars worth of property, consisting of fine meerschaum pipes, cigars, tobacco, etc. It appears they took their time and picked out only the best goods in the store. No clue to them could be found.

....Prof. W. N. Hull, recently gave an Elocutionary entertainment at the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville. Prof. Hull's readings and recitations are becoming very popular, and we understand he has engagements up to July 1st. His recitations of such articles as "Darius Green," "Gone with a Handsome Man," "Over the Hill to the Poor House," "Rugg Documents," &c., are certainly very fine. The course of lectures and entertainments at the Fayetteville church, is managed by Rev. D. A. Pierce.

....A case of accidental poisoning occurred in Ashtabula county, Ohio, a few days since, similar to the Lowry case in Titusville. Mrs. George Loverage had been under treatment for nervous disease, and paregoric was administered in small doses by her husband, according to the physician's directions. She asked for more, as it did not appear to have the desired effect, and it was given her, although the quantity was still exceedingly small. She soon seemed to have fallen asleep, and her husband, becoming alarmed, called in a neighbor, when it was found she was dead.

....Mr. John W. Beatty, a well to do young merchant of Erie, Pa., and of the firm of Justice & Beatty, of that place, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning. He had been missed since Saturday, but nothing wrong was suspected. On Tuesday however he was found dead in his bed with his head hanging over its side in a partly decomposed condition. He died from the bursting of a blood vessel over the brain. The deceased was an unassuming and quite young man single. His father had lately died, and left him some $20,000. He was twenty-seven years of age.

....A baby show has been in operation in Titusville, for the benefit of the Hebrew congregation. There were old babies and young babies, big babies and little babies, babies with hair and bald headed babies. On Wednesday the prize for being the best boy baby was given to Victor Oxley, a fair haired little boy of fifteen months, while an equal prize was given to Kate Sonneborn, three months old, as the best girl baby. The prizes for the second best were given to Master Robert Bosley, aged eighteen months, and Hattie Weil, eight months old. The entertainment afforded a great deal of amusement to the audience.

ELDERTON, PA.

A Quiet Rural Retreat—A Gathering of Teachers.

ELDERTON, ARMSTRONG CO. PA., }
February 11, 1873. }

This pleasant village is about fourteen miles from Kittanning, and eighteen from Apollo. It contains a population of two or three hundred. Its elevated, beautiful and sequestered location must render it a very desirable place of residence for those who like a quiet home. Those who wish to be out of the bustle and excitement of the city would find this place a pleasant retreat. There are three churches, Presbyterian, U. P. and M. E., each of which have handsome edifices. There is an academy which has a snug building. The public school house is unworthy of the place, but a lively teacher, Mr. M. B. George is now employed. There are two hotels, several stores and mechanic shops, and a line of stages from Kittanning to Indiana passes through the town.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

A Teacher's Institute was held here on the 17th and 18th inst., and was well attended. Mr. George presided, Miss Montgomery secretary. The two days were taken up with discussions on school exhibitions. The best method of Teaching English Grammar. How can the school-room be made attractive. School Directors, and subjects of a similar practical character. These discussions were interspersed with essays &c. Among the teachers who took part in the proceedings were, Mr. Coruthers, Mr. McCullough, Miss Pugh, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Shoemaker, G. D. Hunt, Mr. Kinnard, Mr. Walker, Miss McCoy, Mr. Schaffer and others.

WESTON.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Road.

James Palmer, the train dispatcher at Conemaugh Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died between one and two o'clock yesterday morning from injuries received the evening previous. It appears that the deceased was riding on the engine of a train, not seeing another engine coming in an opposite direction, he jumped off, the cowcatcher of the approaching locomotive, caught him, and he was thrown under its wheels, which passed over his legs, one of them being nearly severed from his body. He was picked up and taken to his home, where physicians were summoned, who amputated one of the injured limbs. However he did not long survive the operation, and died yesterday morning as above reported. The deceased was much respected, had been in their employ for nearly twenty years, and is said to have been a very careful and considerate man. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mr. Daniel Keck.

We last week published a mere mention of the death of Mr. Daniel Keck, of West Salem township, Mercer county, Pa., which occurred Sunday, January 26th, 1873. Mr. Keck, at the time of his death, was nearing his 89th year. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county and came to this neighborhood about 1805, where he had resided ever since. He served his country in the war of 1812. He was the father of eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living. Three sons have died, one of whom, the youngest, fell in defense of his county in the late war. His wife died in 1855. He was a quiet and good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christian. Mr. Keck was the last of eleven brothers.—*Greenville Argus.*

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as this vitalizing application is regularly continued. TTHS&S.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:lyV7.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, February 13, 1873. }

A radical fault in our present system of government—or rather a fault in ourselves as citizen voters—is that our legislative bodies, both State and National, are composed largely of professional politicians who are not acquainted, by active experience, with the wants of the country, with the needs of the farmer, the mechanic and the business man. Unfortunately, the time of our legislative bodies is too much taken up with schemes meditating raids on the treasury, and too little time is given to the mature consideration of the most important financial questions affecting the prosperity of the whole country. The latest raid on the National Treasury is that proposed in a pamphlet just issued by ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina. He proposes that the United States shall assume the indebtedness of the Southern States, the United States to be reimbursed by the various States at the end of twenty years. This is a scheme for the benefit of certain speculators, who have bought up these bonds at nominal figures, and who hope by this action to realize largely from their investments at the expense of the Government. It would be much better for Congress to authorize free banking than to adopt any such scheme as this. Let the trade in money be freed from all unnecessary restrictions, and individual enterprise and honest management will soon advance the Southern States to an honorable financial position.

Dispatches from Washington, from well informed, if not official sources, speak of Hon. W. A. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury, in the event of the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate from Massachusetts. The successor of Judge Richardson as Assistant Secretary has also been determined upon by the President, and the probability is he will be called from the West.

We are justly proud of the good condition of our banks and insurance companies, and the stocks of the various companies are eagerly sought for by our citizens, as safe and profitable investments. In deciding upon the value of any stock, as an investment, two points must be considered, first, the security, and second, the profits. In a bank or insurance company, the security is indicated by the earned surplus, the larger the surplus, the greater the security. The profits of the stock are indicated by its declared dividends. We have in preparation tables giving full information concerning all our local stocks, which will be of value to all holders of stock.

The failure of the syndicate to place the loan, is attributed to the fierce opposition of the German bankers not in the combination.

The immediate results of the negotiation have been to stimulate purchases by German bankers in the well known railway mortgage bonds that command a ready market among capitalists and investors here and in Europe. The advices from Germany are that an unprecedented demand for first-class American bonds is a certainty as soon as the Treasury Department call for $100,000,000 five-twenties becomes known. The German holders of the called-in five-twenty bonds will take gold in payment thereof, and will reinvest in American railway or other bonds which command their confidence and pay not less than six per cent. interest.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of January 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,466,520	Increase	£8,186
Public deposits	8,28[illegible]	Increase	1,04[illegible],185
Other deposits	12,557,751	Decrease	1,735,686
Government securities	12,270,925	No alteration	
Other securities	17,797,554	Decrease	1,588,281
Notes unemployed	13,731,345	Increase	162,235

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,141,985, being a decrease of £391,840, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,698,004, showing an increase of £432,124, when compared with the preceding return.

We copy the following table from the *Financial Chronicle:*

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$374,718	$372,845
Central Pacific	852,860	592,223
Chicago & Alton	352,538	371,707
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	258,612	340,791
Erie	1,316,831	1,333,310
Illinois Central	†585,566	642,466
Kansas Pacific	150,567	189,606
Lake Shore & Mich. S.	1,412,368	1,276,150
Marietta & Cincinnati	170,023	152,577
Michigan Central	*295,916	505,586
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	†140,354	49,302
Ohio & Mississippi	277,775	273,024
Pacific of Missouri	†158,555	168,631
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	†111,597	132,536
St. Louis, A. & T. Haute.	†93,817	105,465
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.	79,591	108,188
Toledo, Wabash & Western	370,290	439,780

*Three weeks in January, 1873, against full month in 1872.

†Three weeks only in both years.

‡Approximate by telegraph.

Our local money market still seems tight, many of the banks running very close, and discounting but little. It is true that gilt edged paper always finds purchasers, but buyers still claim full rates, and inferior paper, even at high rates, is not wanted. There seems to be no relief for the money market unless additional facilities are afforded in banking. We need free banking and plenty of money to supply all the legitimate wants of our manufacturers and business men.

In the New York stock market, as will be seen by our quotations of opening and closing prices, the downward tendency of the past few days has received somewhat of a check, though appearances still indicate that the bear movement will continue successful. The cliques who now control the stock market will probably depress prices so as to shake out all small holders, and then buying in again be prepared for the anticipated spring rise in stocks.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114	114⅛
U. S. Sixes—1881	116	117⅜
" —coupons	118	118⅜
5-20—1862	115¼	115¾
5-20—1864	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865	115¾	115⅝
" 1865 new	114	114⅛
" 1867	116⅛	116⅛
" 1868—coupons	116⅜	116½
10-40s	111⅜	111
10-40s—coupons		114⅛
Currency 6's	114½	115
New 5 per cents	113⅛	

RAILWAYS.

	Opening.	Closing.
New York Central	103⅛	103⅝
Erie	63⅜	64⅛
Iron Mountain		91⅛
B. H. & E.		9⅛
C. C. & I. C.	42	41⅞
Canton	100⅛	
St. Paul		51⅛
Do. preferred		73⅛
Michigan Southern	96	96⅛
Do. Central	106	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		91⅛
Rock Island	112⅛	112⅛
North Western, Common		81
Do. preferred		90⅛
Pacific Mail	74⅛	75
Atlantic Mail		5⅛
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Union Pacific	34	33⅛
Toledo & Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
Fort Wayne		48
Adams Express	97	97⅛
American Express	68	68⅛
United States Express	76	76⅛
Harlem	121	121

NEW YORK, February 13, 1873.

Money is still close, though hardly as stringent as yesterday. Call loans were made at 7 per cent. gold to 1-16, until the close, when they were 6@7 per cent. Exchange was depressed by a report that a large loan of sterling was made to some stock people; prime 109@109½. Gold was firm, ranging 114@114⅝, with most business at 114⅜@114⅝, closing, however, at 114@114¼. Loans 1@6 per cent. for carrying and flat to 1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $59,000,000. Treasury disbursements, outside of the award $210,000. Governments quiet and strong at an advance of ⅛. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds in good demand; prices well sustained. Stocks were quiet, throughout the day, owing to the locking up of money by the gold clique, and prices were some what irregular, with the bulk of the business confined to a few shares. The market closed quiet, but firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅜; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 115½; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅝; Ten-forties, 114¼. Currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee old, 79¼; do new, 79¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 73½; do new, 18½.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 87⅞; Quicksilver, 43½; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; United States Express, 76; American Merchants Union Express, 68½; Pacific Mail, 75; New York Central, 104¼; Erie, 64⅝; do. preferred, 79; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 109; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91⅛; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 90¼; Rock Island 113⅞; New York Central 105; St. Paul, 51½; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 72½; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 46⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92½; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Lake Shore, 96⅝; Panama, 41⅜; Illinois Central, 120¼; Union Pacific, 33⅝; Union, 87⅝; Central Pacific, 104⅝; Delaware and Lackawanna, 102½; Hartford and Erie, 9½; Bankers' bills, 109½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, February 13, 1873. }

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged, ranging from $1,75@2,50 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@70c, as to quality.

BEANS—There is a fair demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged; $2,25@2,75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—The market is generally reported quiet and prices unchanged; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 15@20; inferior to common, 8@12. The inquiry is mainly for the best.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7½@8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7,50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3,25; 2 pound cans, $2,50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2,50@2,75.

CHEESE—Strictly prime Goshen is still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17 cents.

CARBON OIL—The market is firmer and prices a shade higher, but there is no improvement in the demand, nor is it to be expected at this season of the year; we now quote at 16¾ by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull as ever, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 7½@8 cts. Apples, 4@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market is a shade firmer for fresh in consequence of the change in the weather but there is no quotable change in prices; 35 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, although some few sales were reported at 36.

FLOUR—Trade is less active and the market continues weak in feeling, although as yet there has been no decline; Liverpool and New York are still reported dull, and all the western markets, as might be expected, have commenced to be affected thereby. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat, $8.00 to $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsin's, and $8.75 for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheat, $9.00@9.50. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of grain continues slow, except Wheat, which is coming in very sparingly, hence it is selling on arrival at full prices, although the indications generally point to an early decline; we continue to quote prime to choice red at $1,80@1,85 and white at $1,95@2. Shelled Corn continues very dull in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, and price are lower—we reduce our quotations to 50@52 free in elevator, bid and offered; the fact that there are several cars here on consignment, is not without its effect in depressing the market—holders are anxious to realize, and there is little or no demand for it. Oats continue weak, and prices are drooping; may be quoted at 43@45, as to quality. Rye is still quoted at 90. Barley at 90@95 for spring and $1 00@1,05 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair and improving slowly, though it is not as good as it usually is at this particular time; business has been restricted all winter by the extreme cold weather, which rendered it difficult to move goods, and the stringency in money matters, rendering it difficult to make collections, combined; however, our merchants are hopeful of a good spring trade, and it is hoped that their expectations may be fully realized. Coffee continues firm, and a further advance in roasted soon is almost certain—taking present prices as a basis, it is said, that roasted is cheaper relatively than green. Sugars unchanged. Molasses continues to arrive freely, and our market is well supplied—prices are firm but not quotably higher.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 13¼c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11¾c; C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Baled is coming in more freely again, caused by the resumption of navigation, and the market especially for common stock, is weaker and the tendency is downward; we continue former quotations, $24@28 per ton, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4,25 to $4,75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—$6 to $7 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings quoted at $1,20@1,30, Bran at 90 to $1; and Seconds at $1,00@1,10.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is still fully up to the demand, and prices are unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 80 to 85c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 17½c; Mess Pork, $14.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tcs, 9c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—There is a moderated jobbing demand for Timothy and Clover, but prices are unchanged; $5,75@6 for the latter, and $4@4.25 for the former. Flax Seed—last sale reported at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Trade, as those who know anything about it will concede, was bad enough last week, but thus far it has been still worse this week, and, furthermore, the indications are anything but favorable for an early change for the better. The eastern markets continue very hard; Philadelphia was worse this week than it has been yet, while New York is no better; hence, as might be expected, shippers are very bearish, as they have good cause to be, as they have been losing money right along for several weeks in succession. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 718, and for the lower grades prices were quoted still lower. The salesmen all agree in reporting trade very sluggish and unsatisfactory, also that prices are weak and lower. Huff quoted common and medium stock ¼ lower than last week and very dull even at the decline; Briggs concurred in this, and Loughery alleged that the market is the hardest he has experienced here for two years. It is true, strictly prime shipping steers, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600, of fine quality, are bringing full prices, but there are very few of this kind offering, and this is the reason why prices are sustained; we notice this class of stock is holding its own in the east, and for the same reason. But any kind of stock, with this exception, is dragging, and there is a full supply—the arrivals up to this time are reported larger than during the same time last week; it was supposed, as the market was hard last week, that there would be a falling off in the arrivals this week, but instead of this, there is an increase, and this, as a matter of course, makes the market still worse for sellers. There was an average number of buyers in attendance to-day; Philadelphia was represented by, among others, Maynes, McArdle, Wm. Smith, Duffey, and Aull; there is an additional buyer here from New York in the person of Pat McConville, and thus far he has been the principal buyer for that point. Voetter & Co., Peter Kleman and Joshua Holmes, also York buyers, are here, but they are buying very sparingly, and only at reduced prices. The Philadelphia men are all very bearish, they had taken but very few up until noon to-day; their policy is to hold off until to-morrow, in hopes of forcing a still further decline, and we would not be surprised if they succeeded, as holders generally, especially those who have been east recently, prefer selling here to going any further—their experience has been that the further east they went the worse they fared.

The sales on Monday, Tuesday and up until noon to-day footed 718 head, and in order to give the reader a closer conception in regard to prices, we submit a few of them as follows: 49, good, 1,240, steers, at 6; 60 extra, ave. 1,430, at 6¾; 51, ave. 1,190, at 5¾, 48, ave. 1,270, at 5¾; 40, ave. 1,050, 4¾; 2 show cattle, ave. 2,175, at 7¾; 2, ave. 2,580, at 7½; 1 extra cow, 1,410 at 7. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 25@6 25
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Good 800@900 steers	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market, also, continues slow and unsatisfactory, and notwithstanding, the run up to this time is reported below of that during the same time last week, prices are no higher, and, as already intimated, trade is dragging. Some 25 or 30 cars have been purchased for Philadelphia, but thus far Erisman has not bought a single sheep, and so far as we know, no one else has purchased any for New York. Erisman is unwilling to pay present prices, claiming that this class of stock is higher here, relatively, than at New York, hence, he is virtually out of the field, and it is scarcely necessary to state that his retiring has a very depressing effect on the market. The fact is the future of the sheep market is not regarded by some dealers as favorable as it was about the first of the year; it is claimed that the prospects are not so favorable for wool, and in addition that pelts are lower, and in addition to this the report of sheep being diseased has, as might be expected, curtailed the demand for mutton. Following sales were reported: 525 course wool Illinois, 84 pounds, at 4,90; 95 fine wool, Ohio, 86 pounds, 5¾; 32 do, 86 pounds, 6 cents; 163 West Virginia, fine wool, 104 pounds, 7; 161 do. Ohio, 80 pounds 5½; 351 Indianas, 82 pounds, 4.80; 190 scabby Illinois, 4.80; 90 good 90 lb. Illinois, 5½; 380 common Indianas, 80 pounds, 4½; 165 pelters at $1,75 per head. Quotations may be given as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 100@110 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	6 00@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100@120 lbs.	6 00@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

Prime heavy hogs, such as taken for shipment to Philadelphia, are, and have been all week, in light supply, and with an average demand the market is firmer, and prices are higher and still tending upward. Trade in Yorkers, however, is quiet, as the advices from New York are not favorable, and in addition to a heavy supply of western dressed, a large number of live are reported as having been sent on from Chicago by the northern route; this being the case, buyers are buying sparingly and notwithstanding the run is light prices are barely maintained. This is substantially the situation at the present writing—we will not venture a word in regard to the future.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 30@5 35
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 50

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, February 13, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Our advices from the yards, noon to-day, report that trade was more active but there was no improvement in prices and not likely to be this week: as noted in our report of yesterday, good thick cattle are scarce and wanted, and in consequence, are bringing full prices, but common and medium stock, of which there is an oversupply and the eastern advices for these particular grades continue unfavorable, are lower; sellers, and very wisely we think, having come to the conclusion that it was better to make the reduction demanded here than to go further east, increasing their expenses with the chances of striking a still worse market. The supply of common stock seems to be very abundant all over the country, and as owners generally, are anxious to realize the prospects are not favorable for an early change for the better; prime shipping steers, however, are as we have already stated, in fair demand and light supply, and consequently, bringing full prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1500 steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Cows, stags, bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

With only moderate receipts and a steady demand, the market continues steady and prices are fully sustained: prime Philadelphia hogs are scarce and selling quick at quotations; for Yorkers, the demand is only fair, as buyers for that point are timid; in consequence of the report that there have been large shipments from Chicago via the northwestern route, and then the New York market is reported as being well supplied with western dressed; prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 35@5 40
Medium to good Philadelphia hogs	5 20@5 40
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 50

SHEEP.

In view of the arrivals continuing comparatively light, some dealers feel somewhat encouraged; and while, perhaps, the market was, in consequence, a little firmer to-day than it was yesterday, yet there was no preceptible improvement in the demand, and prices are no better. There is no demand whatever for shipment to New York—so far as we know, there has not been a single sheep bought here this week for that market, and so long as this continues, no material improvement need be expected until there is a very large falling off in the receipts.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra coarse, 95 to 100 lbs.	5 75@6 00
Extra, 95 to 100 lbs. fine	6 50@6 75
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs.	5 50@5 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.	5 00@5 25
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.	4 50@4 75

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873. }

The crude market was reported a shade firmer to-day, though there was no quotable change in prices and trade seemed to be very quiet; $2,15@2,17½ per barrel at Parker, equal to about six cents per gallon here. There is but little doing in refined, though the market is reported firmer; the regular dispatches quote at 19½@20, but we are reliably informed that 19 is the cargo, and that it is difficult to obtain anything more; we continue to quote at 16¾ on cars here.

Oil barrels weaker under the influence of increased receipts; sales of country reported to-day at $1,85@1,90; city nominal at $2.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 65@67c; X at 63@66c; medium, ¾ to ⅜ blood, 65c; coarse, ¼ blood, 60c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, fine X to XX, 60@63c; medium, 64@65c; coarse, 60c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed, 57@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

LONDON—Mr. Helmuth Schwartze, in his wool price current, dated London, January 23, says: "The arrivals for the first series of London sales of colonial wool, which are to commence February 13, comprise up to date: Sydney, 2,875 bales; Fort Phillip, 26,263; Van Dieman's Land, 204; New Zealand, 2,679; Cape, 19,359—total, 51,400 bales, which quantity may easily be doubled within the next three weeks if the wind be favorable. Since the close of the November—December series the market has experienced no noteworthy change. A good demand for wool prevailed during the last weeks of 1872, but the new year has brought a quiet business. Some sales, however, are made at current prices, and the tone remains firm on the whole. The first series of Liverpool sales of East India wool opened on the 21st inst. A good number of buyers attend, the competition is spirited, and prices show an average advance of 10 per cent. on November quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The market remains in the same semi-torpid state, without any prospect of trade reviving for some time to come, or until greater concessions are made on the part of dealers. Manufacturers at present seem to avoid the city, considering prices too high when compared with the low returns realized for goods. The receipts continue good, and we have now a better assortment than for some time back. The few sales reported are of but little consequence, but they go to show the present condition of affairs. They are as follows: 25 bales New Zealand at 25 cents; 10 do Sandwich Islands 51; 25,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, 65@68; 1,500 lb. washed Delaine, 75; 10,000 lbs. unwashed. 47; 5,000 lbs. Combing and 10,000 lb. old X Pulled; on private terms.

Provisions.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: The current of sentiment relative to the future of the provision trade has changed materially during the week. The heavy receipts of hogs we have been getting lately are telling sensibly on the country points, and packers in those districts who have heretofore reported the surplus of hogs large with them, and that they would probably be able to run their houses at full work up to the 1st of March, now say that the country has been closely gleaned of fat hogs to supply Chicago, and that they expect to close their packing without delay. Most if not all the estimates of the probable packing have been based on the opinions expressed by these country packers. So, as they now allow themselves, to have been egregiously in error, it is probable that the so-called "estimates" will turn out, as they generally do when attempted so early in the season, worthless. From present appearances the packing of the West will not be much, if any in excess of 5,000,000 hogs, and the much-talked-of increase in weight will disappear in about the same proportion. The interest of the provision trade of the whole country is now directed to Chicago. If our supplies of hogs begin to fall we must stop work, for our houses are now of such magnitude that it would not pay them to continue open unless fully employed. The market price of hogs, also, has advanced so materially that packers know that, instead of there being any profit, there is a direct loss in packing.

Our heaviest packers are talking of closing up, and it would not surprise us if the close of the coming week should inaugurate the closing up of the general packing here. Of course some houses will be kept open till the latest moment, but when the large houses quit work the accounts might as well be closed.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Shipping List says: In Scotch Pig we have no particular change to note since our last. The stocks here and abroad are gradually going into consumption, and with the continued strikes there and the increased cost of production, the market here has a very firm tone. Holders are asking and obtaining very full prices. There have been sales of several parcels, but particulars are withheld—100 tons Gartsherrie were sold at $59. American Pig continues in good inquiry for consumption, and about 2,000 tons have been taken by consumers on terms not transpired. New English Rails are without business—old have been in more inquiry, and 300 tons sold at $57, thirty days, and 500 do. at Philadelphia, terms withheld. Scrap on the spot is steady at about $55@60 from yard, with none offering from dock; a lot of 900 tons was sold to arrive at $53 currency. Refined Bar from store, continues steady and firm at our quotation—the foreign market is also very strong.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Pig iron moves slowly; sales of 3,000 tons at $49@50 per ton for No. 1 foundry, and $48@49 for No. 2 do. Bar Iron will not bring over 4⅜-10c per lb. Nails command $5 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The snow storm last night kept most stock trains back too late for market; about forty cars of cattle arrived yesterday and to-day, with other trains due; prices a shade stronger, but sales slow at 10@14c for thin to prime natives and 9¼@9¾c for Texas; 2 cars Illinois 1,000 lbs sold at 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 2 cars 1,175 lbs at 11½c. Sheep unchanged with little doing; 8 cars due, with some stale lots still in pens; sales car coarse 93 lbs Iowa 5½c; lot 92 lbs Illinois 6¼; car 134 lbs Canada 7½c. Hogs: to arrive 55 cars; market firm; 2 cars selling 5⅝@5¾c; city dressed 6@7c, and western dressed 5¾@6½c.

BUFFALO, February 13.—Cattle to day 3,330; for week 4,437; market firmer; about 1,100 disposed of; sales 398 Illinois steers, 1,150@1,421 lbs, at $5@6,75; 125 Missouri steers, 1,279 to 1,608, at $5,25@6,87½; 58 Indiana steers, 1,283, at $6,87½; 40 Indiana cows, 1,056, at $3,50; 152 Texas steers, 1,033 to 1,254, at $3,50@5; 20 Ohio steers 977, at $4,25; 39 Michigan stockers, 921 to 962, $3,62½@4. Sheep and lambs to-day 5,400; total for the week 12,400; market active at ¼c. advance all around; a large number held over, subject to shipment on improved market east; sales 822 Michigan sheep, $5 to 97 lbs, at $5@6,75; 198 Ohio sheep, 88, at $5,87½. Hogs to-day, including 29 cars to arrive, 1,330; total for the week 16,100; only a few cars in the yards for sale; prices nominal; $4,90@5,10; heavy desirable hogs would readily command $5,25.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Cattle receipts 1,576; with a fair proportion of good qualities; market more active and prices steady; sales fair 1,150@1,250 lb. steers, at $4,50@5; good to choice $5,40@6,05, outside price for lots, averaging 1,441 lbs; stockers active and firmer; good selling at $4@4,35; shipments 838. Hogs: receipts 8,000; market active, firm and higher; shippers principal buyers; fair to choice, at $4,40@4,60; extra $4,65@4,75; bulk of sales $4,50; shipments 6,000.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Cattle dull and declined ¼c; very best grade 5⅜@7¼; that generally rated first quality 4¼@5⅜c; medium or good fair quality 3¾@4¼c; receipts 1,457; sales 1,264. Hogs: heavy receipts; moderate demand at ⅛ to ¼c lower; sales at 6¼@7⅛c; receipts 12,257. Sheep in limited demand, with a declining tendency, sales at 4½@7½c; receipts 1,841.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 496; ordinary grades dull and ½c lower; medium grades ½c off; sales of choice at $10,75@11,00; extra $9,25@10,25; first quality $8.25@9,25; second do. $6@7,50; third do. $5@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,455; prices declined; sales in lots at $2,25@5 each; extra $5,50@7,00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The snow storm this morning rendered locomotion and transportation difficult; hence the trade movement was slow. There was little animation in any branch of trade, except in domestic cottons and prints, which were fairly active. New styles of Garner's padded ground prints were introduced by jobbers, and are popular. Worsted dress fabrics are in good demand for agents, but are inactive in jobbers' hands. Denims and corset jeans are in request. Fancy cassimers are quiet with agents and jobbers. Foreign goods are dull. The dry goods auction sales were well attended to-day.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 13—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92¾; for account, 92¼@92⅜. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93½; 10-40's, 91½; new 5's, 90½; Erie railway, 51. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £355,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ½ per cent. lower than the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, February 13.—United States bonds: 5-20's of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 53 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾c; Orleans 10@10¼d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American, and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February, at 9¼d; do March at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Mess pork 66s. Beef 86s. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 13.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton dull; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures, 11,750 bales, as follows: February 19 15-16@20⅛c; March 20¾@20 5-16c; April 20 7-16@20 9-16c; May 20¾@20⅞; June 21⅛@21 3-16c; July 21⅜@21 9-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6,25@7,00; common to good $7,20@7,50; good to choice $7,60@7,85; white wheat extra $8,50@10,50; extra Ohio $8,73@10,50; St. Louis $7,65@13,00. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet and lower; yellow western $3,20@3,40. Whisky dull and lower at 92¼@93c. Wheat irregular; receipts 6,000 bushels; winter red and amber western $1,90@2,20. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate request and steady; receipts 6,000 bushels; new western mixed 65½@66c; old, afloat 66@66½c; store 64@64½c; yellow western 66½c; white 68½c. Oats quiet and firmer; receipts 11,000 bushels; new western mixed 54@55c; old 54@56c. Eggs firm; western 38@40c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee strong, with no sales. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet, with no sales. Rice quiet; Carolina quiet at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 9c; refined 20c. Turpentine unsettled; 67½c. Mess pork and beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, seller February 5 3-16c; do March 5¼c; long cut hams 11½c. Middles in good demand; long clear 7c; short clear 7⅝c; long and short clear, seller March 7⅝c; short rib March 7½c. Lard quiet; western steam 8 3-16c, kettle 8⅝@8 7-16c. Western butter firm; 15@20c. Cheese 13½@16½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: a speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,22¼ cash and $1,23⅛ seller March; No. 3 do $1,08½@1,09; rejected $1,96¼@1,97. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 30¾@31c cash and 31¼c seller March; rejected 27c. Oats steady; No. 2 26¾c; rejected 23¾@24c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 65¼c. Barley dull and prices have declined; Fall No. 2 68@70c; No. 3 55@58c. Provisions: demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $12,70@12,75 cash; $13,10 seller April. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced to $7,35@7,37½ cash. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; sellers holding off; shoulders 4½c loose and 4¾c packed; short clear seller last half March packed 6¾c. Green meats: no sales. Dressed hogs: demand fair and market firm at $4.95 all weights. Seeds quiet and weak; the supply exceeds the demand. Timothy $3,20@3,70. Clover seed $4,80@5,30.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour quiet at $7,90@8,25. Wheat in fair demand and market firm at $1,70@1,72. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 30@39c. Groceries firm. Linseed oil in fair demand and market firm at 95c. Eggs in fair demand and prices advanced to 27@28c. Provisions and butter held firmly. Mess pork firm at $13. Lard firm; steam 7¼c bid; kettle, jobbing sales at 8c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅜@6½c; clear sides 6⅜@6¾c, all fully cured. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5⅝@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7⅜@7⅝c, with sales. Hogs steady at $4,35@4,80; principal sales shippers at $4,40@4,60; butchers $4,75@4,80; receipts 2,300. Whisky steady at 88@89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Cotton nominally lower; low middlings 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 2 spring $1,30. Corn dull and prices have declined; No. 2 mixed 31¼@31¾c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2, 28c. Barley: only small lots offering; unchanged. Rye dull and prices have declined; No. 2, 72@73c. Whisky firmer at 89½@90c. Mess pork nominal at $13,00@13,25. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6¼c. Bacon steady with only a jobbing trade. Lard nominal; saleable at 7¼c; generally held at 7⅝c. Hogs firm at $4,10@4,40. Cattle steady; common to choice cows and heifers $1@4; fair to choice steers $4,50@6.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 13.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; amber Michigan, spot, $1,73; seller February $1,72; do March $1,74; do April $1,77; No 1 red $1,74½@1,75; No 2 do $1,68@1,69; rejected $1,35. Corn quiet; high mixed, spot, 39c; seller March 40c; seller April 41½c; low mixed 28½c; no grade 36¼@37c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs: dressed $5@5,40. Clover Seed $5,35. Mess pork held at $13. Lard 6⅜@7½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull; low middlings 18⅜c. Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet. Wheat $1,75@1,80. Corn 42c. Oats 32@33c. Rye 85c. Mess pork held at $13,50. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7⅜@7¾c; clear sides 7⅜@8c. Sugar cured hams 12¼@12¾c. Lard 8, 8¼, 9 and 9½c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4¼@4½c; clear rib sides 6¼@6½c; clear sides 6¾@6⅞c. Whisky steady at 89@90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red western $1,80@2; amber $2,05@2,15. Corn steady; mixed western 47@48c. Rye dull; 85@90c. Mess pork firmer; $14,25. Bacon in active jobbing demand; shoulders 6¼c; rib sides 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 8¼c; hams 12½@15c. Lard 8½c. Western butter; choice roll scarce, wanted 30c. Whisky active; 92½.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red winter $1,70; No 2 do $1,65@1,66. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 45@46c. Oats: demand good at 40c. Refined petroleum: standard white in car lots 16½c; small lots 18c; Ohio State oil, legal test, 24½@25c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; extra $2,00½; No 1 $1,94½; No 2 $1,71. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41½c. Oats: demand good at full prices; mixed State 36½c. Clover Seed quiet at $5,25. Hogs $5.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,31; No 2 do $1,23½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 26¾c. Rye steady; No 1 68c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2 72c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Flour dull; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $6@7. Wheat steady; red $1,90@1,96. Rye steady; 87c. Corn: small business; yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; white 48@49½c; mixed 46@47c. Mess pork $14,50. Lard 8½c. Petroleum: nothing doing. Whisky dull; western iron 92½c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 4,200; good ordinary 17¼@17⅜c; low middlings 18½@18⅝c; middlings 19¼@19⅝c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts gross 3,344; exports, Liverpool 3,954; stock 194,099.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 13.—Wheat firm. Corn dull; 60c. Barley $1,10.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court street, Boston.

WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses, of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colocynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies sinking constitutions, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

MARRIED.

MELLINGER—MURDOCH—On Wednesday evening, February 12, 1873, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. D. Howard, Mr. A. D. MELLINGER, of Allegheny City, and Miss SALLIE F. MURDOCH, daughter of Dr. A. C. Murdoch, of this city.

TROUTEMAN—BOWERS—On the 6th inst., by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., in the city of Allegheny, Mr. PHILLIP TROUTEMAN to Miss ANNE MARGARET BOWERS, both of Allegheny City.

WILSON—McGARVEY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES A. WILSON and Miss MATTIE McGARVEY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

SPENCE—SHAKELY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of Mr. Hill, East Brady, Pa., Mr. A. T. SPENCE and Miss NANNIE A. SHAKELY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

KNOX—BRAGDON—On Wednesday, February 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. ALLEN KNOX and Miss NESSIE J. BRAGDON, all of Allegheny City. No cards.

DIED.

GIVEN—February 13, 1873, JAMES ALBERT, infant son of John and Martha M. Given, aged 1 year and 4 months.

GANG—On Wednesday morning, February 12 at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Pfaff, Mrs. MARY GANG, mother of Capt. Casper Gang, in the 79th year of her age.

REESE—On Wednesday morning, February 12, at 3 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Job Reese, aged 56 years and nine months.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

WOODS—At his residence, Fayette street, Allegheny, on Friday morning, February 7, JOHN McQ. WOODS.

LUCAS—At Ironton, January 30, of consumption, WM. LUCAS, son of Mrs. Lena Lucas, aged 24 years, 7 months and 16 days.

BEACH—In New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5th, Col. FRANK BEACH, U. S. A.

BOYD—On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. JANE BOYD.

CRUMPTON—Miss MARY N. CRUMPTON, in the 72d year of her age.

HOOD—At 4½ o'clock P. M., February 8, ANNIE BELL, only daughter of the late Robert G. and Emily Hood, aged 6 years and 5 months.

BELL—At Spring Dale, East Deer township, on Friday evening, 7th inst., ROBERT BELL, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant, in the 63d year of his age.

TOTTEN—On Friday afternoon, February 7, 1873, ELIZA CHRISTY, wife of the late William J. Totten, in the 62d year of her age.

HARPER—On Monday evening, February 10th, at 5½ o'clock, WILLIAM HARPER, aged sixty-two years.

CHAMBERS—On Sabbath evening, February 9th, 1873, Capt. JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

SAINT—February 11th, 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., JAMES M. SAINT, in the 75th year of his age.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SAVING
BANK,
NO. 65
FOURTH AVE.,
Bet. Wood & Market.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000

Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.

Assets on January 1st, 1873,
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.

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ALEX. HOLSTEIN,	C. F. BAUER,
JOSEPH WALTON,	F. L. GROSS,
G. DAULER,	H. H. NIEMAN,
A. GROETZINGER,	J. DAUB,
A. KLOMAN,	WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
R. SIEDLE,	J. COHEN.

This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

We, the undersigned Executors of the estate of MILTON HARGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

On Saturday, March 8th 1873,

That tract of Land known as the Old Harger Mansion, farm in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, upon which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling, with frame back building, frame Bank Barn, stone Milk House, and other outbuildings, and also Orchard of choice fruit.

This property is 10½ miles from Pittsburgh, ¾ mile from the Brownsville Road, and is well watered, and is underlaid with Coal and limestone; convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills.

Terms reasonable, and made known at Sale.

PETER SIMMONS,
H. E. McCORKLE,
Executors.

Persons wishing information about the property can call on H. E. McCorkle, near the premises, or by mail, address Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny county, Pa.

fe15:163-S

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington and Mo. River R. R. Co.,

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for them, all that are wanted to read and circulate. COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow. A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 20 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. fe11-S

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

And the F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO.

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall,
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BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS,

By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Professor Harvard University.

More extensively in use than all others combined. This justly celebrated series of Text Books presents the latest and most accurate Principles of Botanical Science.

HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1.12.

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Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

Send for full descriptive circulars.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
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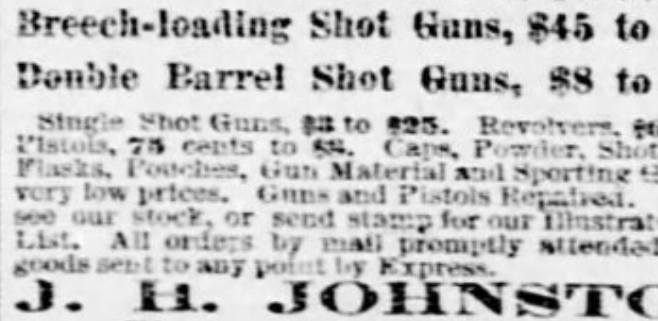

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $130.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth Station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No tree pedlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. fe8:h27-S

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS, special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines prepared in the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

☞BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
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☞ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:e29-d&S

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AT THE
Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,
No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,
No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

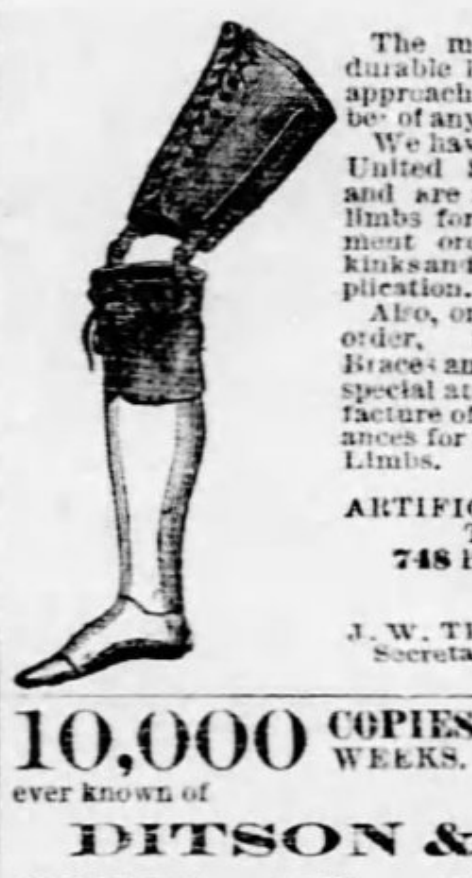
Artificial Limb Company.

Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.

Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

Manufacture

ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.



The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

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Now contains—Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic, 1,001 Nights, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women and Song, Publisher, Burgersin, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes, and 30 other of his best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Bele Helene, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lob der Frauen, Mazurka, Orpheus, Quadrille, and 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles.

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music.—*Evening Mail.*

Price, $2 50 in board covers; $3 00 in cloth; $4 00 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.

Now ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano $1.00

Try Sparkling Rubies 35

And pronounce it the best and brightest of Sabbath School Song Books.

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The new School Song Book, by L. O. Emerson. We expect to sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
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CANADA
VICTOR
TOMATO

A NEW TOMATO.

I introduce this season, a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, which is probably the earliest of all varieties. It combines just what is wanted, viz:—extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, richness of color, with an entire freedom from greenness and cracking around the stem, and first-class cropping qualities. Single packets of 25 seeds, 25 cents; five packets, $1. Packets of 25 seed selected from the few very earliest, 50c. My Seed Catalogue free to all. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
fe1-gis-S Marblehead, Mass.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE valuable farm known as the "Matthias Dury Farm," situated east of and adjoining the town of East Springfield, Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, about fifteen miles west of Steubenville and six miles north of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, is offered

FOR SALE.

The farm consists of 240 acres, of the best quality of farming land; 150 acres cleared and under cultivation; the remainder well timbered woodland. The whole farm is inclosed with a good fence. The cleared land is laid out into fifteen separate fields, and each inclosed with good substantial fences. Of these, fourteen fields are well supplied with water from neverfailing springs. There are two coal banks on the premises—coal of the best quality; veins four to five feet in thickness. Also a limestone quarry of excellent quality as a fertilizer and for building purposes. An orchard, a frame dwelling house of five rooms, a barn, stable, wagon house and granary constitute other advantages and improvements of the premises.

The soil on this farm is naturally of good quality, and besides it is at present in a more than ordinary state of fertility, having for the last twelve years been used exclusively for a stock and stock feeding farm. All the produce of the farm as well as large quantities of feed from other farms was consumed on the premises thereby adding continually to its fertility. During all this time none of the fields were farmed for more than three crops in succession. They were set in grass and cover for three years in succession, by contract with the tenant.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale, address W. E. LLOYD, Attorney-at-Law, Steubenville, Ohio, or the undersigned, Lock Box 1262 Columbus, Ohio.

N. B.—Title to said premises will be secured by the owners by deed of general warranty.

ja11 C. JACOBS, Columbus, Ohio.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.

JANUARY 18, 1873. ja3:g50

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
ja18:g17-S Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.

ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. C. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
ja11:72-S South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LENNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement without delay to

J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja15:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.

JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
ja11:36 S Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
ja11:f68 S Executors.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims against it present the same to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
South Fayette Township.
JOHN PATTERSON,
ja4:49 S Oakdale.

LOVERS GUIDE (new edition) 192 pages illustrated—Reveals love letters—Art of gaining the love and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c., that all should know. Price only 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address, J. W. STEPHENS, Publisher, Newark, N. J. fe8:h10-S

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. se15:y94-

TO THE LADIES.—A 48 PAGE BOOK containing answers to questions of great importance. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa. ja4:f36-S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

d&S

The Wheat Field of America.

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
je1:r67-eow8 Corner Ninth street, New York.

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FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring pric

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

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902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock o

FINE GOODS,

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.

902. CHESTNUT STREET. 902.
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POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
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Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth
Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

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No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

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"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each, both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BOILER

WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

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Agents—Wanted.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

oc19:h65-W

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
"Insects at Home."

700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE BROOKS, 124 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

no1:c41-S

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. ja15:g25

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address

GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
no30:e2-S Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
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Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)
Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.
ja29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

There is no new feature of special interest to notice in our local money market. Strictly choice business paper finds ready purchasers at ruling rates, while second class and inferior grades pass slowly in the open market. Our banks generally have discounted pretty freely, and on the part of many of them, there seems but little disposition to purchase outside paper. Rates remain unchanged, paper being placed at 10 to 12 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that coupons of the two year notes of 1863, which may hereafter be presented detached from the notes, shall be paid the same as if the notes and coupons had been presented together.

The exports from New York of gold and silver coin and bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	Jan. 4	$831,919
August	2,586,148	Jan. 11	2,695,233
September	1,439,635	Jan. 18	328,155
October	4,729,143	Jan. 25	2,955,846
November	4,863,925	Feb. 1	591,579
December	3,983,570	Feb. 8	1,042,370

Total since July 1, 1872	$43,889,217
Same time last year	23,930,812
Increase since July 1	$19,958,405

The following are the customs receipts in gold, and the interest payments in gold, at the New York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,223
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,637,490	January	16,019,011
February 1	234,0[illegible]	February 1	190,727
February 8	3,286,954	February 8	1,460,936
Total, '72-3	$82,107,743	Total, '72-3	$56,137,884
Total, '71-2	95,891,657	Total, '71-2	67,927,373

We are glad to see that an effort is being made in our State Legislature to create an Insurance Department in this State. Our present legislation on the subject of insurance is fearfully defective, and only distinguished for the burdensome taxes imposed upon the companies. Under our present laws, our State presents a capital field for the organization of unsound and bogus companies, and in consequence of retaliating laws, our really good companies are deterred from going into other States. We need, for the protection of the people, an Insurance Department which will supervise all our insurance companies, examine their condition regularly, compel the closing up of the unsound, and encourage the good. We therefore hope the Legislature will pass the bill creating the Insurance Department.

In the New York stock market to-day prices generally have remained pretty firm, closing prices being somewhat in advance of prices at the opening. It is said that a strong combination has been formed to lock up money and gold with the double purpose of advancing gold and depressing stocks. The condition of the market is favorable for such a movement, as all stocks, with but few exceptions, are at higher figures than they have been for some time past. A serious decline in most of the stocks may therefore be looked for soon. The clique will no doubt take advantage of present high prices, to market the stocks they hold and buy them in again at lower quotations.

Gold opened this morning at 114⅛ and closed at the same figure, having been steady all day. The gold clique are trying to make gold scarce, and thus advance the price.

This morning at 10:30 A. M., a meeting of representatives of bankers, banks and brokers, will be held at No. 57 Fourth avenue, (up stairs) for the purpose of re-organizing the old Pittsburgh Stock Board. It is desired that every bank, banker and broker will send a representive to this meeting.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Sixes—1881	117	117¼
" —coupons	118⅛	118⅛
5-20—1862	115¼	115¼
5-20—1864	115¼	115¼
" 1865	115½	115½
" 1865 new	114⅛	114⅛
" 1867	116⅛	116⅛
" 1868—coupons	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
10-40s—coupons	114⅛	114⅛
Currency 6's	115	114⅛
New 5 per cents	113½	113½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103⅛	103⅛
Erie	64⅛	65
B. H. & E.	9⅛	9⅛
C. C. & I. C.	41⅞	42
St. Paul	52	52
Michigan Southern	96⅝	97⅝
Do. Central	108	108
Rock Island	114⅝	113⅞
North Western, Common		82
Do. preferred		91

Pacific Mail	75¼	74½
Western Union Telegraph	87⅝	88⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼	46⅝
Union Pacific	33	33½
Toledo & Wabash	72½	-
Adams Express	91¾	91
American Express	68	68
United States Express	76	76
Harlem	120½	

NEW YORK, Februry 14, 1873.

Money was active and closed at 7 per cent. to 1-32, closing at 7 bid. An easier condition of affairs is anticipated next week. Sterling weak; 108⅞@109⅛. Gold was strong, and advanced from 114 to 114⅛, and closed at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans 1@7 per cent and 1-32 for carrying. Clearances $69,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $147,000. Governments were very dull, but firm. State bonds were quiet; Tennessees weak; Missouris firm. Railroad bonds were firm and advancing. Stocks were quiet throughout the day. Prices in the main were higher, the fluctuations ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. Union Pacific weak on free offerings, seller thirty, and rumors of prospective unfavorable legislation at Washington. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie and C. C. & I. C. were very strong. The whole market closed quiet and firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅛; 5-20s '62, 115⅛; do '64, 115⅛; do '65, 115½; new '65s, 114⅛; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅛; new 5s, 113½; Ten-forties, 114⅛. Currency 6s, 114⅛.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94⅝; Tennessee old, 74; do new, 78½; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33¼; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Western Union Telegraph 88⅛; Quicksilver 43¾; Adams Express 97½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; American Merchants Express 68; United States Express 76; Pacific Mail 74⅛; N. Y. Central 103⅛; Erie 65; do preferred 79; Harlem 120⅛; do preferred 125; Michigan Central 109; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 91⅛; Northwestern 81; do preferred 91; Rock Island 113⅜; New Jersey Central 105⅛; St. Paul 52; do preferred 74; Wabash 72; do preferred 85; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 114½; do preferred 117; Ohio & Mississippi 45⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93; Burlington & Quincy 117¼; Lake Shore 97⅛; Panama 50½; Illinois Central 120; Union Pacific 33¼; Central Pacific 104; Union 87⅛; Delaware & Lackawana 100; Hartford & Erie 9¼; Bankers' Bills 109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

APPLES—The market is still reported dull, but there is no change in prices; $1.50@2.50 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEANS—$2,50@2,75 per bushel according to quality—outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for good stock, but common and inferior continues very dull, and the supply is accumulating; prime to choice roll 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7½@8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3.25; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime Goshen is still quoted steady at 16⅛@17, and there is not much inquiry for common.

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged: 16⅛@16⅜ by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4⅛ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5⅛ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the market continues very dull, there is no quotable change in prices. Apples, 4@6; Peaches, 7@8 for halves. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market is reported firmer again, in consequence of the change in the weather, and we advance our quotations to 35@37 for fresh; it is hardly possible, however, that these prices will be maintained, though all depends on the weather—we would advise shippers not to hold back, but, on the contrary, to get their eggs in as soon as possible, as it is almost certain that they will go no higher.

FLOUR—Trade is generally reported dull, and while the market continues weak, in sympathy with advices from other points, their is no quotable change in prices. Spring wheat $8.00 to $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.75 for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheat $9.00 to $9.50 for fair to choice. Liverpool and New York still reported dull and all the leading western makets have commenced to sympathize—the indications, generally, at this time, point to lower prices. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light but the feeling is weaker, and prices are tending downward; we now quote at $1.80@1.85 for good to prime red, and the mills hope and expect to force prices down still further, as wheat is higher, relatively, than flour. Choice white wheat which is and has been all winter, scarce, would bring $1.93@1.95. Oats in good supply and dull though prices are without quotable change, ranging from 43 for mixed to 45 for prime white. Shelled Corn continues exceedingly dull even at the decline, and the supply is accumulating: may be quoted, free in elevator, at 51@52 cents, which is but very little over cost—shippers may thank their stars if they get out with a whole skin. Ear Corn is scarce and there is considerable inquiry for it: sales quoted at 54@55; but a few cars would be sufficient to break the market. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 90 cents cash. Barley, 90@95 for spring and $1@1,05 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and presents no new features worthy of special notice. Coffee continues strong, while Sugars are quiet and unchanged. The arrivals of New Orleans Molasses continue liberal, and our dealers generally must be pretty well supplied by this time; however, there is a continued good jobbing trade and prices are well sustained. Syrups continue dull.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13⅛c; A Coffee, 11⅛c; B, 11⅛c Ex. C, 11⅛c; C, 11⅛c; Porto Rico, 9½@10⅛c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25⅛@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26⅛c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8⅛c@9c; Rangoon, 7⅛c@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—There was a fair supply of loose in Allegheny to-day, some thirty or forty loads, and the market was reported quiet and unchanged, $30@35 for fair to prime, and $38@40 for choice. Baled continues dull and prices are weak though not quotably lower, ranging from $25@28, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—$6 to $7 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings quoted at $1.20@1.30, Bran at 90 to $1; and Seconds at $1.00@1.10.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged: sales in a jobbing way at 80@85 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6⅛c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11⅛c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9c; half bbls, 9⅛c; pails, 10⅛. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅛@3⅛c.

SEEDS—There is a moderated jobbing demand for Timothy and Clover, but prices are unchanged; $5.75@6 for the latter, and $4@4.25 for the former. Flax Seed—last sale reported at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

CATTLE.

The feeling was a little better to-day, caused by the yards having been pretty well cleared yesterday, together with the fact that the advices from New York were rather more encouraging; prices, however, are no better, though a few prime shipping steers, of which the offerings have been very limited all week, might have brought a slight advance. As noted in our last, however, commonish stock, in consequence of an oversupply, ruled lower, and the indications are that this particular grade will continue unsatisfactory for some time to come, as the country is full of it, and holders generally seem desirous of realizing.

The advices from the west are by no means encouraging to the selling interests. The bad travelling in all parts of the country has delayed the stock en route to market, and thus the cattle have to be kept pent up in the cars, much to their detriment and that of the pockets of their oweners. The prospects of an improvment in the quality is very remote.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra 1,400@1500 steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Cows, stags, bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the market is steady, and prime Philadephia hogs are scarce; prices, however, as compared with yesterday are without quotable change, ranging from 5.30 5.35 for extra "tops," and 5.25 for medium. Yorkers are quiet and unchanged; 4.75@4.85 for common to fair, and 5 for prime.

SHEEP.

The feeling was reported a little better to-day, but this was owing more to light receipts than any improvement in the advices from the east; operators are hopeful that the worst is over, that the arrivals will continue light in consequence of the market having been so hard during the past two weeks. Prices, however, are without quotable change.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and while the demand, as has been the case for some time past, is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless; in regard to prices, there has been no quotable change as compared with last week, but holders generally of good iron are unwilling to sell at current rates. Good red short irons sell readily at $40, 4 mos; but it is hard to obtain any more, and there are few sellers at that figure; common and medium grades are in fair supply, with, as is usually the case, more offering than is wanted.

Trade in finished irons and nails is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, which is attributed to the severity of the weather and stringency in money matters combined; however, a good spring and summer trade is expected.

We were reported the following sales of metal.

ANTHRACITE.		
150 tons No. 1 Foundry F. B.	$46 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
25 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
700 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
300 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
500 tons Mottled and Close Gray	40 00	4 mos
380 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral at Furnace	42 50	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
COKE.		
200 tons Eastern, Gray Forge	38 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
50 tons Charcoal	108 25	4 mos
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
HANGING ROCK.		
30 tons No. 1 Olive	$58 00	4 mos
10 tons Jackson No. 1	58 00	4 mos
50 tons F. Charcoal	60 00	4 mos
10 tons Cold Charcoal Foundry	60 00	4 mos

Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—The Tribune says: Wheat was dull and weak, at an average decline of ⅛@⅛c from yesterday, due to a reported weakness in Liverpool, and a very heavy feeling in New York, which brought out numerous sellers here, in addition to selling orders from other points, which have been induced by the continued weakness of the past few days. Several cases might be mentioned of parties who have followed the market down, buying at each lc of tumble, who grew discouraged to-day, and gave the order to sell out for the best price obtainable. With such a rush to sell, and but few who had confidence enough in wheat to buy except on settlement, it is a wonder the market did not drop further. A great deal has been said lately about short crops in Europe, especially in England, but we may not be called upon for much from that quarter after all. The Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange says in reference to this point: "The opinion seems to prevail on the other side that Great Britain will be able to obtain what she wants in the markets of the world at about present prices or less. The exports from Russia to all countries for the last three years has been an average of about 50,000,000 bu. of wheat. It is estimated her surplus will be about 25 per cent. short, or 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bu. Last year France imported largely; this year she will have enough for her own wants, besides have a moderate surplus for export, as her exports for the first three months of the harvest year were upward of 7,000,000 bu. in excess of her imports. The exports from the Pacific coast this year in excess of last year will more than make good the probable deficiency of Russia, giving some 10,000,000 bu. besides. From returns of stocks in granery in the principal exporting countries of the world, yet incomplete, it is quite certain that the visible supply of wheat, Dec. 31, 1872, was larger than on Dec. 31, 1871."

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1873.

The market continues quiet and devoid of any new feature worthy of special notice. Some operators here seem to be strongly impressed with the belief that crude is destined to rule lower, but it is still holding its own; it is claimed on the one hand that a large amount of oil has been shipped out of the producing regions within the past few weeks, and this, doubtless, has assisted very materially in keeping prices up. Parker dispatches quote at $2.17½ per barrel, which would be equivalent to six cents per gallon here—the receipts at this point have been larger this week, and the shipments from the producing districts east are heavy. Refined is quiet and nominally unchanged; 19@19½ delivered in Philadelphia, and 16⅛@16⅜ on cars here.

Barrels are dull and lower, in consequence of increased receipts; we now quote at $1.85 for country and $1.90 city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co, 837 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Citizens Ref. Co., 1137 bbls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 1100 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 153 bbls to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew & Co., 468 bbls Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger 256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total	3951

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Parker T. & Co.	1165
Riverside O W, acct. Parker T. & Co.	303
Star O W, acct. W. Stewart	74
Cosmos O W acct. H McKelvey	389
Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey	308
Vesta O W, acct. T. Hackett	307
Vesta O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	391
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	462
Sunbeam O W acct W. Stewart	227
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	234
Nonpareil O W acct. Hutchinson & B	155
Commercial O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	222
Total	4236

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	10	J. W. Porter.b	1
Hussey W & Co.o	1	Lucy Furnace.o	18
Wilson, G. & Co.p	2	Nimick & Co.b.	1
Nimick & Co p.	2	Isabella Furnace.o.	32
Total			68

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.m	11	Loomis & C.m.	1
Dilworth, P. & Co.m.	3	John Moorhead.m.	4
Moorhead & Co.m.	4	J. W. Porter.m.	1
Pgh. Fge & I. Co.m.	2	Lindsay & McC.m	1
Brown & Co.m	3		
Total			30

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer.m	2	J. Moorhead.m	3
J. W. Porter.	1		
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son.m	2	Carnagie K. & Co.m.	1
Lucy Furnace.o.	1		
Total			4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.p.	1	Carnagie K & Co.o	13
Nimick & Co.b.	1	Loomis & Co.p.	1
Total			16

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton higher, with a good export and shipping demand; middling upland 21c; sales of futures, 175,000 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20⅜c; March 20 7-16@20 9-16c; April 20 11-16@20⅞c; May 21@21 3-16c; June 21 7-16@21 9-16c; July 21⅜@21⅞c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6,25@7,00; common to good $7,20@7,50; good to choice $7,60@8,25; white wheat extra $8,50@10,50; extra Ohio $7.35@10,50; St. Louis $7,65@13,00. Rye Flour quiet at $4,75@6,40. Corn Meal steady. Whisky lower and more active at 92½c. Grain and Wheat very quiet; receipts 15,000 bush. Clover Seed quiet at $9.75. Timothy Seed quiet at $3,70@3,90. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged; receipts 22,000 bushels; new mixed western 65½@66; old afloat 66@66½; store 64@64¼c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 22,000; new mixed western 54@55c; old 54@56c; white western 55@57c. Eggs firm; western 38@40c. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Coffee steady; Rio 17¼@20¼. Sugar quiet at 9⅛@9⅞c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8@9c. Crude petroleum 9c; refined 20½c. Turpentine nominal at 67½@68c. Provisions: mess pork quiet at $14,50; prime do $14,00. Beef dull but unchanged; mess $9,00@11,75; extra $12,00@13,50; hams firm at $30; prime mess $21@23; India mess $23@25c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5⅞c; middles firmer; short clear spot 7⅝c; long clear 7 1-16@7⅛c; short rib 7½. Lard firmer and more doing; western steam 8⅛@8 5-16; kettle 8⅝@8 7-16. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February.—Including late arrivals yesterday we have 1,100 cattle, part of them sold last night; total for week 7,050, against 8,300 previous week; there is just a shade improvement on medium and good cattle; poor lots very slow; five cars of Ohio, 1,275 lbs, 12⅛c, 57 lbs per cwt; 5 cars of Illinois, 1,025 lbs, 10⅛c, 56 lb per cwt; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 12⅛c; lot bulls 4⅛c. Sheep: to-day there were only 3 cars in with 4 to arrive; total thus far this week 11,300 against 23,300 same time last week; scarcely improvement enough to note; 2 cars 74 lbs Ohio, 5⅛c; 2 cars Kentucky 82 lbs, 5c; car 93 lbs Ohio, 9⅛c; car 103 lbs 7⅛; a few 108 lbs Michigan, 8c. One car hogs arrived to-day; there were 7,200 yesterday, counting late trains; total to date this week, 24,700 against 30,100 same time last week; market stronger; dressed, 6@7c; western, 5⅞@6⅛c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 14.—Receipts of cattle to-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, 1,921 head, making 8,538 for the week, against 572 cars last week. Market dull and slow, at yesterday's prices; few buyers in attendance; about 850 head disposed of. Sales 183 Illinois steers, 1,217 to 1,355 lbs, at $5,37½@6,25; 20 Illinois cows and heifers, 985 lbs, $3,50; 107 Iowa steers, 1151 to 1154 lbs, at $5,25@5,62½; 18 Michigan steers, 1,016 lbs, at $4,50; 21 Michigan stockers, 900 lbs at $4,40; 38 Ohio steers, 1,002 to 1,012, at $4,25@4,62½; 49 Cherokee steers, 1,078, at $4,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts today 1,600 head, making a total supply for the week 14 000 head against 20,400 head last week; market fairly active at yesterday's prices; Canada sheep and lambs $6,24; western sheep $4,50@5,25, with choice lots at higher figures; holders and buyers conceal prices to-day; the only sales made public were 66 Canada sheep and lambs averaging 112 lbs. at $4,65; 176 Ohio sheep, 84 lbs, at 5c. Hogs: receipts today 5,300 head, making 21,400 for the week, against 21,900 last week; market quiet; no sales to record and no stock offering; sales yesterday afternoon of 1,100 Ohio pigs and hogs, 135 to 200 lbs, at $4,85@5,00; desirable hogs for butchers' use or packers' purposes would readily command $5,25.

ALBANY, February 14.—Cattle market opened buoyant; the supply much larger than last week and quality better; sales, however, so regular as not to establish quotable market; some sales show an advance of ¼c and even ½c per pound; market overstocked with milch cows, and the range is from $30 to $60 for common to good. The supply of sheep and lambs lighter than last week, but quality only medium; market rules strong and ¼c higher with, fair business doing; fine wool sheep 4¾@7½c; coarse do 5¼@7¼c. Lambs 7@8c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 14—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account, 92⅞@92⅞. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92⅞; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40's, 91¾; new 5's, 90⅞; Erie Railway, 51@51⅛.

LONDON, February 14.—Tallow 45s 3d@45s 6d. Refined petroleum 18¾@19s. Linseed oil 34s. Turpentine 50s.

FRANKFORT, February 14.—United States bonds: 5-20's of '62, 96.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes 55 francs 80 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week 1,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10@10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9⅝d; seller February and March at 9⅝d; sales during the week 60,000 bales, of which 37,000 were export and 2,000 speculation; stock 442,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American; receipts 56,000 bales, of which 37,000 were American; actual export 5,000 bales; stock afloat 696,000 bales, of which 314,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. California white wheat, average 12s 1d@12s 3d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter 12s 3d@12s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Mess pork 60s. Beef 35s. Lard 37s 6d. Cheese 72s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 27,000 quarters, of which 575 were American. The receipts of corn during the same time amounted to 8,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 14.—Refined petroleum 44 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1,29¾@1,30; No 2 do $1,23¼ cash, and $1,24¼ seller March; No 3 spring $1,10½@1,11. Corn quiet and firmer: No 2 mixed 31@31⅛c. cash and 31⅝c. seller March; rejected 27c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 26⅛c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 65½@66c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2, 68@69c.; No 3, 55@61½c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $12,85@12,90 cash and $13,00 seller March. Lard: demand fair and market firm at $7,40 seller February. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 4⅛@4⅛c.; short clear seller April 6⅝c. Green hams higher at 9@9⅛c. for 16 and 17 lbs. averages. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs active and prices advanced to $5,00@5,10. Timothy seed $3,10@3,40. Clover seed $5,00@5,35. Whisky steady with a moderate demand, 87½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 spring $1,30. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 31½c, east track. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 29@30c elevator. Rye dull at 70@74c. Whisky scarce and firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $13,25. Dry salt meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6⅝c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅛c. Lard firm at 7⅛c, though generally held higher. Hogs advanced to $4,00@4,50; mostly $4,00@4,25. Cattle in good demand; choice cows and heifers, $1,00@4,00; fair to choice steers, $4,50@6,00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Sugar: fair demand; inferior 6@7c; common 7¼@7½c; fair to fully fair 7⅞@9c; prime 9⅛@9½c. Molasses: centrifugal 45c; common fermenting 50c; fair to prime fermenting 60@67c. Cotton quiet; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary 17⅝@17⅞c; low middlings 18⅛@18⅝c; middlings 19⅛c; middling Orleans 19⅝c; receipts 6,083; exports, Liverpool, 12,718 bales; Ravel, 1,114; Bremen, 1,436; Montgomery 37; stock 184,877 bales; weekly sales 31,000 bales; net receipts, 51,798 bales; gross 54,597; exports, Liverpool 52,227 bales; continent, 21,970 bales; coast 612 bales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 20c. Flour quiet at $7,90@8,25. Wheat firm at $1.73@1,75. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats dull at 30@36c. Rye dull at 86c. Groceries firm. Linseed oil firm at 93@95c. Eggs scarce at 30c. Provisions strong. Mess pork firmer at $13,00@13,25. Lard firmer; steam held at 7⅛c; kettle 7c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6⅝c. Bacon firmer and a shade higher; shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅝c; clear sides 6⅛@7⅝c. Hogs firmer at $4,40@4,80; receipts 970. Whisky steady at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day, and chiefly remarkable for activity and strength. The market for cotton goods and brown sheetings, all qualities, was in force, and bleached shirtings were fairly active. Denims and cotton jeans were in fair demand. Cottonades were quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are active for moderate parcels of medium colors and chocolate effects. Cassimeres were quiet. Foreign goods show a slight improvement with importers. Plain colored Orleans clothe are wanted.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; low middlings 18⅛c. Flour: demand good at $8,75@9,75. Wheat: demand good at $1,90. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 58c. Cornmeal unchanged. Provisions strong. Bulk meats: shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅛c; sugar cured hams 13⅛c. Lard: kettle 8⅛@8⅝c; country bacon 8c. Hogs $3,75@5,00. Tobacco: sales at 84c; plug 6⅛@7⅛c; low leaf $7,80@8,30; common leaf $8,50@8,60; medium leaf $9,00@10,00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Bagging quiet at 13@14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅛c. Flour steady; extra family $7,50; A No 1 $8,25. Wheat firm at $1,75@1,80. Corn in moderate demand at 40c. Oats in good demand at 32@33c. Rye easy at 80@85c. Mess pork $18,50. Bacon firm; shoulders 5⅝c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅛c. Lard: choice leaf 8@8⅛@9@9⅛c. Bulk meats; shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6⅛c. Whisky firm with a good demand at 89@90c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 17⅛@17⅜c; receipts for the past day 1,780 bales; shipments the past 24 hours 1,905; receipts for the week 17,960; shipments during the past week 10,380; sales 8,700; stock 29,785. Flour: demand good at $6,50@10,50. Corn scarce and firm. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced to 25c. Hay quiet at $20@23. Bran firmer at $22. Bulk Meats: demand good at 5⅜, 5⅛, 7⅛@7⅛c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan cash spot and seller February $1,73½; seller March $1,70; do April $1,79½; No 2 red $1,73. Corn a shade better; high mixed, spot 39@39¼c; low mixed 39c; white 40c; No 1 good 39c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 35c. Clover seed $5,25. Dressed hogs $5,20@5,40. Mess pork $13,25. Lard 7⅛c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 62c. Oats quiet; mixed western 46@47c. Provisions active; mess pork $14,25. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅞c. Bacon unchanged. Lard 8c. Western butter: market bare; choice 30c. Whisky firm at 92½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,31; No 2 do $1,24⅜. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 27c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No 2 68c. Barley dull; fall No 2 72c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Flour dull; superfine $4,75@5,25; extra $6,25@6,75. Wheat dull; red $1,88@1,95; amber $1,98; white $2,05. Corn firmer; yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; white 48@49c; mixed 46@47c. Petroleum: crude 14½@14⅝c; refined 19c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unactive and firmer; extra $2,01½; No 1 $1,94½; No 2 $1,74. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Clover seed $5,25@5,30. Hogs $5,25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 14.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Oats firm; State, track, 41c. Barley dull at $1,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, Thompson & S; 2 do do, Hamilton L & Co; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 car flour, M Steel & Son; 1 do flues, C G McMillan; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 100 bbls flour, Spear & G; 29 sks do, Hahn Bros; 38 hides, Stuckrath & Co; 28 sks oats, A Herzenroden; 1 box d apples, C H Morlege; 5 pkgs produce, R Carson; 3 do do, Dickson & S; 4 do do, W & J Carson; 1 bbl eggs, Beckfield & N; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 38 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 160 sks corn, Law & McD; 8 pkgs tobacco, G Ossman.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 300 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do do, 74 do rye flour, 26 do bw do, Watt L & Co; 200 bbls flour, owners; 50 bbls h wine, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car barley, W J Meek; 2 rolls leather, 13 hides, W Flaccus & Son; 10 bbls oil, E H Bronzens; 30 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 4 bbls, 6 bgs flour, J Voetter; 20 sks of c seed, Scobia R & Co; 1 car oats, John Hinkle; 4 pkgs butter, 9 do lard, 9 pckgs a butter, Loh & Cooley; 5 qurs beef, Jas O'Brien; 16 pckgs butter, 3 bbls tallow, 9 bbls d apples, Voigt M & Co; 50 bbls d peaches, S Ewart & Co; 10 hides, G N Hoffstott & Co; 40 tubs butter, 4 bbls flour, W H Graff & Co; 12 do apples, J J Pettit & Co; 200 do flour, owners; 2 do tallow, B Pflaum; 15 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 3 pkgs grease, N Grim; 16 bgs rags, McCullough S & Co; 120 do c seed, 16 do barley, H Rea Jr; 42 sks rags, House H & Co; 83 do f seed, J W Thursby; 1 do staves, F Kober; 1 do hay, Head C & Co; 1 do do, J & D McCaffery; 1 car lumber, W Dilworth & Co; 1 do do, South P P M; 1 do pipe, C G McMillan; 1 do potatoes, W J Steel & Co; 1 do m feed, Houck McC & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 50 bbls oil, C T Place; 20 do tallow, D O Shearer; 20 do d peaches, McIntyre & B; 100 do flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 50 do do, 100 bgs feed, M Steel & Son; 200 sks flour, Laing & McK; 2 cars m feed, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do barley, Houck McC & Co; 678 rolls paper, W B Lupton; 59 tres lard, J Dalzell & Son; 666 hams, 675 shoulders, W Hays & Son; 52 bales hay, Scott & G; 40 do do, O H Allerton; 71 do do, Laing & McK; 1 car bran, T Brady & Co; 20 cadds tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 10 pails do, H Gautche & Co; 10 do do, T C Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—78 cars coal, N Y & C G C Co; 72 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 24 do do, Sable C Co; 12 do stone, Howard & Son; 1 do hay, McBane & A; 1 do do, F Benton; 2 cases perfumery, J Henderson & Bros; 5 rolls leather, Seibert & B; 20 bxs yeast, Curry & M; 48 do do, Haworth & D; 20 do do, Shomaker & Co; 2 bxs w stands, J Bernhard; 1 do do, D W Huntsman & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Rodelheim & Co; 4 rolls leather, B Pflaum; 14 bdls hides, G Kahn; 28 sks oats, Laing & McK; 5 bxs c goods, E & C Magiun; lot butter and eggs, owners.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—3 cars lumber, J L Brown; 1 do shingles, Union P M Co; 1 do o bbls, Duncan & T; 2 do f clay, Reese G & Co; 1 do potatoes, Head C & Co; 18 bbls sunds, Loh & C; 1 car o bbls, B D Moore; 237 sks corp, J Rose; 15 hhds b glass, W M McCully & Co; 25 rolls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 25 bxs s machines, Lee S Smith; 10 bbls s iron, Malony & L; 6 do potatoes, W P Beggs; 36 do apples, R McIntosh; 4 bxs cigars, Delmott & W.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant side-wheel steamer, JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN, Captain
Will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. She will receipt freight and passengers through to all points South and West.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
C. FAIRMAN,
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SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR"
FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
ja23

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:a52

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
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PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c,
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.
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JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
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JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
no14-h30

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with scant eight feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and colder; wind southwest. Business fair at the landing, although by no means active. The snow and ice combined, render hauling very difficult.

The Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

Several towboats departed yesterday with tows of coal for points below.

The Juniata was unable to get out yesterday in consequence of the bad condition of the wharf, rendering it difficult to get freight either away from or too her; she is announced to depart today, sure, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

—We extract the following items from a St. Louis letter to the Cincinnati Gazette: The Wild Duck has at last been raised, and is now on the Sectional docks repairing, which will occupy some two or three weeks. Her repairs will cost her about $2,500, and when completed she will at once leave for Pittsburgh, taking with her the barge Lyon, loaded to 4½ feet with pig metal, and the barge Monongahela, loaded with iron ore. These barges Capt. Adams has chartered for the present trip.—The barge Monitor 55, loaded with 350 tons of ore for Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, which efforts have been made to raise, is now a total loss. The Salvor No. 1 tried to pull her up last Wednesday, and her bottom fell out, which, of course, settled her hash.—Mr. A. L. Ryland, the millionaire river editor, is out again doing duty after a thirty days' sickness with the erysipelas. He looks real bad, and has lost all his hair, which has changed him so that his own father would fail to recognize him. I notice that the Republican did not notice him during his illness, and was the only exception. On inquiry I found that McDonald, of that journal, and Ryland are not on good terms from some private cause, and that a great rivalry exists between them. In the summer, when business is brisk, the competition is very high, much to the enjoyment of Steamboatmen.—The rates to New Orleans the past week and this week are $1 per bbl for, and 50c@$1 per pound freight. The barge line is asking 80c on flour, and 40c for pound lots and the Kountz Line loaded the Carrie V. Kountz and John F. Tolle at 90c per bbl on flour, and 40c on pound lost. A good deal of cutting is done by the steamers to the barge line rates, and at times even lower. The Kountz line seems to be flourishing much better than formerly under the superintendency of Capt. Chas Scudder, who is without doubt the most popular agent in our city, except old Gen. N. Ranney.

—A Missouri river pilot of seventeen years' experience expresses the belief that the Missouri can be successfully navigated by steam towboats with barges both up and down stream. Capt. McClendon is the person referred to, and among other things he writes as follows: Last September I piloted the steamer Barker from Leavenworth City to Booneville with the Bridge Company's barges, four in number, containing between 350 and 400 tons of freight, on a low stage of water, and never set a spar on the trip nor lost a minute's time on sand-bars. I also piloted the boat that brought some of the finest locomotives from Weston to Wyandotte for the Kansas Pacific railway in the year 1865. My experience and practice so far in the towing business has been successful, and I believe that I could plan a boat and barges which could do a successful business in the Missouri river.

—The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 5th inst., says: The pilots of the Bossier inform us that ice formed in the lake above here during the last cold snap to the thickness of an inch and a half. The Bossier, while butting her way through it, had a considerable hole cut in her side planking. See took in water pretty freely for a few minutes, but the hole was quickly stopped, and she went on her way rejoicing.

—The New Orleans Times, of Monday says: Mr. David Finn, aged 36 years, and a native of Covington Ky, and for many years an engineer on many of our river steamers, died in this city on Saturday last, and was interred last evening. Mr. Finn had many friends here as well as elsewhere, who will, no doubt regret to learn of his demise.

—The Nashville Union and American, of Tuesday, says: The barges got in yesterday from the Cumberland mines, laden with coal, but unfortunately one of them sunk just as it was making the landing. Fifteen more barges, laden with black diamonds, may certainly be expected to arrive in a day or two.

—The Arkansas Belle asks $500 for picking up Captain Pete Conrad's lumber barge and landing it at Island 37, and the owner only wished to pay $200. The thing is still unsettled.

—The machinery of the snagboat S. Thayer, which was sunk some time ago in the Arkansas river, has been got out, and is at the mouth of White river waiting transportation to St. Louis.

—The first coal boats from the upper Cumberland this season arrived at Nashville last Monday.

—It is reported that the Great Republic's last loss amounts to $2,500.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
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☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

☞PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His diploma is in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 16,000 cases.
For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.
fe27:118

☞MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER,
295 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest. J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE
STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:z23-d&W

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
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INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensors,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS.—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable,
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President,
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK.......$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872.......$401,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No 43 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
my15

PITTSBURGH
Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippencott, J. Ascheim,
W. W. Ackley, Jake Hill.
E. Maginn,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President,
THOMAS RODGERS, Cashier.
jy11:u73

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

Commercial Banking Company,
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.........$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Estoe, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S. Waring.
Jacob Kiee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY.
Capital, - - - - $200,000,
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs,
David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Wm. M. Vogleson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Henry Raynor.
oc15:b43-TTHS

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President.........DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Willis, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Beutel, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.
ja29:174

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.
au5:w10

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
jy21:w54

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
fe13

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL.........$300,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Megraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.
is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Agents.
ja1

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL.............$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas H. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
je19:141

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.........$120,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Maginn,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, P. Kane
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.
ja17:k8

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Holloware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se30:z10

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE
SPRING AND
AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de7:e42

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward.
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
no5:p48

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boile and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 19, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.
ja11:152

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
TTHS

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
56 LACOCK STREET,
se13:ttths Allegheny City.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron.
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT,
BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8-k36

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc3:30
New York, 50 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe10-m55

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.
my30:r94

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 84 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH
NOVELTY WORKS,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
my28-146 PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:40am
Phila. Ex	5:20pm	Southern Ex	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50pm
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:20pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:35 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P.M.; Washington 5:50 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:26 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:55 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:56 A. M.; Washington 11:00 A. M.; New York, 12:24 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 2:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:55am	Freeport No. 1	9:05am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	2:10pm
Freeport No. 2	3:49pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:49pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 4:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From December 23, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex	4:58pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:53pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:42pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	8:33pm
Wheeling Ex	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:33pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:23am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	[illegible]
Leetsdale Accom	12:0[illegible]pm	Enon Accom	9:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:05pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:45pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	4:28pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:[illegible]	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am

Pacific Express arrives daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Pan-Handle Route.
After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	[illegible]
Wash. Accom	[illegible]	Wash. Accom	[illegible]
Cadiz Express	[illegible]	McDonald Ac.	[illegible]
McDonald Ac.	[illegible]	Cadiz Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex	2:13pm	McDonald Ac.	1:53pm
McDonald Ac.	4:13pm	Wash. Accom	4:28pm
Wash. Accom	[illegible]	Fast Line	6:53pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

[illegible] Southern Express will arrive daily.
12:58 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:58 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after Sunday, Dec. 8, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	[illegible]
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	1:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:25pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	6:40pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:48pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	8:10am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

*Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 68 Fifth avenue, cor. of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P. W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and private residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROEST,
Passenger Agent, No. 68 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	[illegible]	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:30am
First Soda Works Accom'n	[illegible]	7:50am
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:35pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	[illegible]
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:55am	1:45pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	6:35pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:30pm	9:40pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am; and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers. Church train to and from Soda Works Accommodation leaves at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

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OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,
Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
100 WALNUT STREET

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
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M. WHITMORE, THOS. R. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.
ap15:p43

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Death of Ex-Governor Geary.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

The Body to Lie in State on Wednesday.

THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Ex-Governor John W. Geary died suddenly this morning.

Ex-Governor Geary returned here from New York last evening in apparent good health. At about nine o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back. Before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is said that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause. The citizens are greatly excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

Governor Hartranft has issued the following announcement of the death of Gov. Geary:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 8, 1873.

With profound regret the announcement is made to the people of the Commonwealth that ex-Governor John W. Geary died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg this morning. In the midst of the sadness and gloom now prevailing at the Capital, brief mention can only be made at this time of the eminent services of the deceased as a civil officer in his earlier life in California and Kansas; as a brave and distinguished officer of the army of the Mexican war and during the entire rebellion, and his faithful performances of the arduous duties of the chief executive of the State for six years. In this sudden removal of one occupying a high position in the land, and who looked forward to years of usefulness and enjoyment of rest after a long life of public service from which he so lately retired, we are again reminded that death is no respecter of persons. In respect to his memory the following orders are hereby issued:

First—Upon the receipt of this order the Adjutant-General will cause fifteen minutes guns to be fired at meridian of this day, and on the day of the funeral half hour guns will be fired from sunrise until the moving of the procession.

Second—The Capitol buildings will be draped and the flags to be displayed at half-mast.

Third—The public offices will be suitably draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

[Signed.] JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The funeral of Ex Gov. Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next from the First Presbyterian church, on Market square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature shall designate, the remains will lie in state at the Capitol. The obsequies will be under the supervision of the State authorities and the immediate charge of the Knights Templar.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met this evening at 8 o'clock. In the absence of the Speaker, Senator Strong called the Senate to order.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EX-GOV. GEARY'S DEATH.

The Governor, by message, officially announced the death of Ex Gov. Geary, and recommended that the Legislature take charge of the funeral.

Senator GRAHAM offered resolutions lamenting the sudden death, and otherwise eulogistic of the deceased, and that the Legislature cease active legislation until next Monday evening, and that they attend the funeral in a body.

The Senate was addressed in a feeling manner by Senators Graham, Wallace, Weakley, Humphreys and Davis, of Philadelphia.

The Governor, the Speaker and five members of each House, together with Col. Jordan, are to act as a committee to carry out the funeral arrangements.

BOSTON.

Credit Mobilier Investigation—What it Cost to Build the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, February 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures, upon which Wilson, chairman of the committee, proposes to examine him. Ham was recalled, and stated that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the one hundredth meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, of which $1,994,769.93 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183.33; could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of the one hundredth meridian; he knew of no adjustment of the profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier. On 2½ per cent. interest and prospective profits the Credit Mobilier advanced $72,360,080 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the one hundred and thirty-eight completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxie contract. They were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract, acting to the trustees' books, on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds, a loss of $51,744,008, and on $14,606,000 Government bonds a discount of $32,603,544. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount subscribed to the Ames and Davis contracts was $30,196,000 between January, 1868, and July 18, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. H. C. Crane and John A. Rice made subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other bonds and stock besides those belonging to the contract. The amount of the stock of the Union Pacific railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds; have examined the balance sheets presented by Crane yesterday, and find them correct. The Trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave footings, and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows: profit on the Ames contract: $23,854,960; on the Davis contract, $7,802,135, and on the Hoxie contract, $5,168,232; total profit to contractors of the entire road, $42,825,327, in stock and securities at their par value. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company in cash $636,803,400, the proceeds of bonds and stock sold.

Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Crane, are $37,657,095. Now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock and money.

Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,777,000, first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,399,390; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterwards turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds, amounting to $3,486,600, and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195 in cash.

Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road.

Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself, and not trust myself to the estimates by others. As found on the books it would take some time.

An intermission was taken and the book keepers made up the answer under Ham's direction. It was as follows: The whole cost of the Company appeared to be by the books $114,033,728.52, an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,208,399.18, items of which were also submitted.

Ham continued: The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the company, to sell securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them, that the actual amount divided on both contracts at its cash value he should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds and stock.

Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land grants at?

Ham—They bought them at 55, and sold them with other securities, first mortgage bonds being offered at 85. $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $800. The bonds were placed at 60 cents and the stock at 10 cents, but I had no authority to enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to the trustees. He admitted that the bonds were taken on contracts.

Rollins, Treasurer of the Company, was recalled and testified: By a special vote on January 19th, 1871, C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee, who made a report, which was submitted with testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him.

This closed the Boston investigation. Wilson leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of important office accounts and the dispatch of certain of the company's books to Washington as aids in the making up his final report.

Two Men Crushed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 8.—This morning the sides of an excavation for an ice house at the corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, caved in on John Cassidy, Mike Busch and Fritz Overdear, who were at work on the foundation of the walls. Assistance was promptly on the spot and the men extricated, but Cassidy and Busch were taken out dead. Overdear was badly hurt, but will recover. The men had been warned of their danger an hour before the accident.

Death on the Gallows.

PEORIA, ILL., February 7.—Henry McNulty, convicted of the murder of his wife at cothe, Illinois, on September 23d last, was here to-day, in the presence of about one red people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Railway Horror in Scotland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY HORROR.

LONDON, February 8.—A collision, attended with a sad loss of life, occurred early this forenoon, on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh city, between a train from that city for Berwick-on-Tweed and the Edinburgh and London Express. Nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some of whom may die.

OPPOSED TO EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 8.—At a meeting of the West Country Highlanders of Glasgow last night, the Marquis of Lorne delivered an address. Speaking of the number of Scotchmen who left their country during the past year, he said he looked upon the emigration movement with regret, especially when directed toward the United States. Scotland was able to support an immense population. Laborers were scarce. If the people emigrate, he hoped they would go to one of the British colonies.

SPAIN.

RUMORS OF THE PROBABLE ABDICATION OF AMADEUS.

LONDON, February 10.—The following dispatch received here by the Reuter telegram, marked "urgent," was not delayed by the Censor at Madrid, therefore it is believed to have some foundation:

Madrid, February 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes.

AUSTRIA.

EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM HUNGARY.

PESTH, February 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies urgently demanding the expulsion of Jesuits from Hungary.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER EMPRESS.

VIENNA, February 9.—Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of Emperor Francis I., and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died yesterday, aged 81.

SWITZERLAND.

SALARIES OF PRIESTS STOPPED.

BERNE, February 8.—The Swiss Council of State has stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read from their pulpits unauthorized papal briefs establishing a separate Bishopric for Geneva.

The Conference at Basle determined to create a grand Swiss Bishopric of the dissidents from Rome.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

REPORT ON COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

Comptroller Green sent to Mayor Havemeyer this afternoon a report on the recent discovery of more frauds in the construction of the new Court House. A list of expenditures is given, extending from December 20, 1870, to March 4th, 1871, amounting to $598,215. Of this sum $305,798 is traced directly to Ingersoll's private bank account in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $128,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $423,016, out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the first payments of the $600,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made on December 1st, 1870. Of the whole amount $182,084 was drawn on warrants with forged endorsements. The firm of Heath & Smith, to whom a warrant for $100,000 was charged, was not in existence. Besides this $77,350 was in favor of persons whose existence is not yet discovered. The $600,000 being thus disposed of, more money was demanded, and recourse was then had to the Tenth National Bank, which advanced the sum of $442,579. Of this amount Connelly repaid $200,000, and the bank is now suing for the balance. Of the amount loaned by the bank there was deposited to the credit of James H. Ingersoll $157,693; Ingersoll, Watson & Co. $47,932; P. C. Kingsland $16,873; Geo. S. Miller, $52,876; J. M. Masterson, $50,000; paid by pay rolls not traced, $117,394. From March 1st to August 31st, 1871, there was paid for clerks in the construction of the buildings, $134,000, for which service $33,750 are now paid for the same period. With these exceptions none of the parties whose names were used ever received the checks.

It appears from the statements that the Court House Commissioners spent $1,066,482, of which there may have been genuine payments of $450,513. But of this sum there are no vouchers for $200,000, and there is good reason to believe that these charges are as fraudulent as the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,959 fraudulently expended, and of which was deposited by Ingersoll to his own private account the sum of $590,569.

ROSENZWEIG AGAIN IN COURT.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and who under legal technicalities has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned to-day. His counsel first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently withdrew and put in a plea for discharge on the ground—First, That he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense; Second, Because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney joins issue on the first clause of the plea, and demurs to the second. Argument on the demurrer will be heard next Thursday.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 119,959 bales; same week last year, 86,755; total receipts to date, 2,366,653; last year, 2,028,257. Exports for the week, 74,934; same time last year, 46,204; total exports to date, 1,268,374; last year, 1,070,339. Stock at all United States ports, 569,710; last year, 593,944; at interior towns, 84,502; last year, 83,224; at Liverpool, 445,000. Amount afloat for Great Britain, 396,000; last year, 292,000.

STOKES REFUSED A NEW TRIAL.

In the Stokes case Judge Boardman denied the motion for a new trial, and refused a stay of proceedings. The counsel at once proceeded to apply for a stay before Judge Davis.

POLITICAL.

Report of the Missouri Senatorial Bribery Committee.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City made a report to the House to day, in which they exonorate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that General Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the Committee signed the report except Headly, a Republican member, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next.

KANSAS ELECTION BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, February 8.—The Pomeroy investigation committee has been engaged for the past two days in taking the testimony of Senator York. He reiterates his statement that Pomeroy paid him $7,000 in consideration of a promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says only himself, B. F. Simpson, Col. Johnson, J. C. Horton, George R. Peck and George C. Croather were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator elect Ingalls knew nothing of it until it was developed in joint convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the committee on secret session, in which it was understood he gave the names of members who Pomeroy said he had bought. In referring to his intercourse with Pomeroy previous to the recent Senatorial campaign, he said he went to Washington in January, 1872, to secure the removal of the land office from Neosha to Independence, and that he secured said removal through Pomeroy by showing him the affidavit of Warner Caton, and intimating that it might be used against him in Kansas.

CHICAGO.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Howard, White & Crowell's *Commercial Bulletin* to-day publishes a report of hog packing in fifteen different States to date, varying from January 15th to February 8th. The table includes fifty points in Ohio, fifty-two in Indiana, thirty-nine in Illinois, twenty-two in Iowa, fifteen in Missouri, and fourteen in Wisconsin, and embraces the principal packing points in those States. Number packed at these twenty-six points this season, 4,675,732; estimated total packing at same points for the entire season, 5,223,044, against a total last season of 4,753,974. The rate of increase over last season's packing is 72 3-100 per cent; average increase in weight, five pounds. The average yield of lard appears to have varied little from that of last year, though the aggregate yield will be greater.

The following table gives the number packed at the principal packing points to date, with the total last season:

		Last Year.
Chicago	1,135,280	1,219,208
Cincinnati	590,000	656,841
St. Louis	425,000	419,000
Louisville	310,000	309,512
Milwaukee	240,435	315,000

The number packed last year at points not yet heard from this year was 124,189. The same rates of increase shown at other points will add to this number 8,969, making 133,109, which will swell the total estimated packing for the season to 5,356,202, against 4,878,163 last year.

UTAH.

The So-called Aggressive Policy of the President—The Mormons Getting Scared.

SALT LAKE, February 8.—The all-absorbing topic to-day is the reports of the President's so-called aggressive policy towards Utah in the transfer of troops to this vicinity. The *News*, a Mormon organ, is evidently much alarmed, and says if the dispatch is true, those who are faint-hearted will do well to embrace the present opportunity to get out of the way; but those who are determined, by the help of God, to endure to the end, will welcome this occasion to prove faithful, though even unto death.

The *Evening Journal*, Gentile, says there is terror in camp by this indication of the stern determination of the President to enforce the laws in Utah. The loyal people were never more encouraged and hopeful than now. They fully expect that Congress will apply the necessary legislation at this session.

THE BROKEN RAIL AGAIN.

Terrible Accident on the Allegheny Valley Road.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

A telegraphic despatch informed us, last evening, that a terrible accident had occurred on the Allegheny Valley Road, in the vicinity of Scrubgrass. The scene of the last accident, which is still familiar to our readers. It appears that the Brady's Bend accommodation, consisting of a freight train, attached to which is a single passenger coach, was nearing Black Station, when it encountered a broken rail, by which five of the oil cars and the passenger coach were thrown from the track and hurled down the embankment into the river. It is said one of the cars took fire and burned—some ten persons were injured. The most serious of which are Mr. L. Hanna, of Messrs. Logan, Gregg & Co., of this city, and the newsboy named —— Scott, it is feared that they are fatally hurt. The train was delayed some seven hours, and the company did all in their power for the wounded.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

It appears from later despatches received that the accident was more fearful than at first recorded. Several are known to have been killed, and a number injured. The train was going north, and was running at its usual rate of speed. When nearing Scrubgrass a broken rail was encountered. The engine and tender passed over safely and several of the cars, but the last five oil cars and the passenger coach which was attached jumped the track, and were hurled down the embankment into the river. There are ten persons known to have been injured, and three killed, the news boy and two others, whose names could not be ascertained. The coach was immersed in the water, and several bodies were seen floating inside, but they could not be got at. The conductor does not know positively how many passengers were on the train, consequently the number of killed could not be positively ascertained. The names of the

WOUNDED

are Michael Caine, O. Singleton, O. Knox, J. P. Riddle, J. Hanna, H. Miller, A. S. Hamilton, O. Moriarty, J. H. Whitcourt and —— Scott, the train-boy. At last accounts they were unable to raise the coach. Two bodies can be seen plainly floating inside of the car.

"THE LEGION OF HONOR."

Meeting of Mexican Veterans Saturday Evening—Resolutions of Respect to Ex-Governor Geary—Memorial Presented, Etc.

On Saturday evening the Mexican Veterans held another meeting. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. R. H. Kelley announced the death of their comrade and Ex-Governor, John W. Geary. He spoke of him in eulogistic terms, and alluded to his record in the war with Mexico, and later in the great rebellion. On motion of Mr. Kelley, a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this meeting. The committee was appointed, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable providence, to suddenly call from earth our comrade in arms in Mexico, ex-Governor John W. Geary; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of the melancholy event the duty devolves upon us who knew him well, and were eye-witnesses of his manly bearing, cool courage and admirable qualifications as a commander, to bear our testimony to his courage as a soldier and kindness as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the sudden death of our comrade in arms, John W. Geary, in whose taking off we have additional evidence that our ranks are fast being depleted by death, and that ere long not one will be left to recount the deeds of heroism and suffering during a campaign that challenges a parallel in the annals of either ancient or modern warfare.

Resolved, That in the death of ex-Governor Geary, the nation loses an able statesman, an efficiently military commander, and the soldiers a warm and true-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,970. Rivet Pocket for Oil-Well Pumps—William H. Birge, Franklin, Pa.

134,988. Animal Poke—Curtis Hinman, Akron, Ohio, assignor to himself and Roswell Willetts, same place.

134,993. Die for Forging Flowers—Christian Konold, Pittsburgh, Pa.

134,995. Well Packing—Jas. H. Luther, Petroleum Centre, Pa.

135,034. Bottle Label—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,069. Wash-Boiler Attachment—Henry Bickel, Myerstown, Pa.

135,075. Check-Hook—Henry W. Barres, New Brighton, assignor to himself and H. Eaton Sherman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,184. Sash-Holder—John E. Watson, Allegheny City, Pa.

CUT TO PIECES.

A Terrible Accident on the W. P. R. R.

Yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock a freight train on the West Penn Railroad was standing on the track at Pine street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, when a man named Isaac Miller, attempted to cross the street by crawling under the cars. Just as he reached the centre of the track the train started and the unfortunate man was terribly mangled, his body cut almost in two, causing his death almost instantly. His remains were removed in a cart, and the Coroner notified. An inquest was held upon the remains last evening and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a glass peddler by trade, and fifty-four years of age. He leaves a wife and six children, who live on Voegtley street, Allegheny, and who are in very destitute circumstances.

Importance of the Reading Room and Library in the United States Army.

It will be admitted by every thinking mind, that nothing can be more important, or more absolutely necessary at each military station where soldiers are congregated, than some means of employing profitably their vacant hours. To occupy or seem to amuse the great multitude, may well be regarded by the philanthropist, the statesman and the moralist, as of transcendent importance. All history teaches this lesson. The soldiers when not engaged in the drill and its duties, are at a loss to know how to employ their leisure hours. A *library and reading room* is, therefore, a powerful means of preserving order and morality, and keeping the men from contracting ruinous habits, not to speak of the weary hours softened and cheered by such means.

The U. S. Military Post Library Association is organized for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms at all the posts and stations of the U. S. Army. The 279 posts have, within the past year, been furnished with christian and secular literature. The following are the officers of the Association:

President, James C. Holden, Vice Presidents, President Grant, Generals Sherman, Hancock, Pope and Howard, U. S. A., George Stewart, Robert Hoe, William H. Aspinwall and Jay Cooke, Esqs., Hon. William E. Dodge and Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Nathan Bishop, L. L. D., John S. Newbery, L. L. D., Generals Burn Side and Fisk.

John B. Ketchum, Secretary 18 Broadway, New York, Robert Hoe, Treasurer, 31 Gold street New York.

Rev. Mr. Day, financial agent of the Association, who is now in this city, respectfully solicits the co-operation of its citizens.

Murder at Brocton.

There came to our ears yesterday the rumor of a horrible murder which had been committed in Brockton. The particulars, as far as could be ascertained last evening, were as follows: A stranger in Brocton applied at the house of a Mr. Flander for some breakfast, and offered to pay for it by splitting wood. After eating, Mr. Flander took him to the wood pile and gave him an axe, whereupon the man seized it and struck him dead with a single blow. He then fled, but was reported to have been captured on Saturday afternoon, the crime having been committed on that morning. Mr. Flander was an uncle of Fay Flander, who was killed by the Prospect disaster, and was a farmer. The murderer applied for breakfast once before at a widow's house in the vicinity, who sent him to this place instead. It is said that a man attempted to rob Mr. Flander's house some time ago, and was caught and sent to prison for a year, and there are suspicions that the two men are one and the same persons.—*Titusville Courier, Monday.*

Death of John McQ. Woods.

This gentleman, whose extreme illness for some weeks left scarcely a hope of recovery, died yesterday, at his residence in Allegheny. Mr. Woods was for several years connected with the house of Lloyd, Black & Co., and was regarded by his acquaintances as a man of great purity of character. He had long been a member of Trinity (Episcopal) Parish, and for the last few years a member of its vestry. He was greatly beloved and will be greatly lamented in the church, and also by the entire circle of his acquaintances. He leaves a stricken and disconsolate widow, but no children.

The Anderson Sash-Balance

has proved its efficiency by actual test. It is one of the most complete inventions of the age. It answers every purpose of a sash-balance, and is so simple that it can be used on any window, and adjusted by any mechanic. It can be put in place of the old balances without any change in the window frame. It is very simple, and not liable to get out of order. It is just what has long been needed. Look at it working, at **No. 70 Smithfield street.**

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train No. 6 on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. thrown over an embankment—Three persons injured.

Great excitement was created in this city yesterday by the circulation of a report that a terrible accident had happened on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. It appears that the train known as No. 6 or Fast line which left this city at two fifteen yesterday morning, met with an accident at a point one and a half miles east of Philadelphia Road Station, in Ohio, and about eighty-eight miles of this city, by which several passengers were injured although none seriously. The train was proceeding along at the usual rate of speed, when a broken rail was encountered. Two passenger coaches and the baggage and express cars were thrown from the track and ran over an embankment. Fortunately the cars were but little damaged, or serious loss of life might have resulted. Three passengers were hurt. M. M. Gaskill, doing business at No. 356 Liberty street in this city, was slightly cut on the arm. Charles Steele, en route for Urichsville, having just came from England, was hurt in the back. Wm. A. Elliott of Steubenville had his wrists dislocated. The other passengers escaped uninjured. Dr. Allen, the surgeon of the company was promptly summoned, and the injured passengers were attended to without delay. They received every attention possible, and a short time after all proceeded on their way. The company uses a patent stove by which the danger of fire was wholly averted.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Additional "Tows" Made Up.

The tow boats were stirring about at a lively rate yesterday morning, but the dense fog which prevailed greatly interfered with their movements. The shipments during this rise seem to be very light. The following is a partial list of the shipments yesterday:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	2	8	130,000
Stella	–	10	110,000
My Choice	–	12 2 f. b.	150,000
Fearless	–	9	104,000
Fearless	1 coke.	–	26,000
Evan Williams	–	7	80,000
Whale	–	10	100,000
Total			700,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
James Gilmore	4	1	100,000
Eagle	6	–	130,000
Hornet No. 2	4	4	125,000
Fred Wilson No. 2	–	14	160,000
J. S. Mercer	–	5	125,000
Boaz	9	2 f. b.	220,000
Rover	–	2 coke	72,000
Tom Lysle	5	–	100,000
Tom Dodsworth	–	14	160,000
Tom Lysle	–	6	100,000
Ella	5	1	103,000
Total			1,398,000

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Wm. H. Constable, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Justice Weckesser and Charles Schlenle, of the firm of Weckesser, Schlenle & Co., against whom Kreiner & Bro., of Cincinnati, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, presented a denial of the acts of bankruptcy and demanded a trial by jury. The trial was ordered for the next term of the Court.

Janey & Andrews, of Philadelphia, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of W. L. Hamilton, of Lock Haven, Clinton county. The usual order was issued. A preliminary injunction was granted against certain execution creditors.

John H. Bailey, Esq., assignee of Henry Koverman, bankrupt, of this county, presented his report of the sale of real estate located in Pittsburgh to Robert Liddell, for $10,300. The sale was confirmed.

An injunction was ordered to issue against several execution creditors of Rees J. Williard, bankrupt, of Columbia county.

Samuel McClymonds, bankrupt, of Butler county, presented a petition for discharge. An order was made for final examination before Register Shaler.

The return of rule made by the assignee of James Watson, bankrupt, of Indiana county, was presented and approved nisi. It will be confirmed absolute after ten days, unless exceptions be filed.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Memorial to Congress Prepared.

This evening an adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war will be held, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and taking measures to secure from the Government a pension for those who served in the war and were honorably discharged. A form of memorial to Congress has been prepared, and will be submitted for the approval of the organization. It sets forth that almost a generation has passed since the conquering columns dictated an honorable peace with Mexico, in the "Halls of the Montezumas," and that but few of the men who participated are left to ask the bounty of a just and munificent government; that in view of the benefits derived by the nation through the acquisition of California and New Mexico, they ask Congress to grant a pension commensurate with the results springing from their services and achievements; that through the acquisition of the territory named, over two hundred and twenty million acres of land were added to the public domain, yielding over four thousand millions of dollars in precious metals, and a vast product in commerce, agriculture and manufactures; that as these rich provinces were acquired from Mexico for the sum of fifteen million dollars, added to the cost of the war, and as this princely heritage was "fought for" by the private soldiers for seven dollars a month, they appeal to Congress to remember these veterans in their declining years.

CITY TAXES.

Where They Come From—The Figures From the City Assessor's Books.

The returns of city revenues from direct taxes, will be seen from the following figures taken from the annual report of the City Assessor for the past year. The discounts represent abatements allowed for early payments and the percentages what was added on for delay:

Tax.	Discount.	Percentages.	Net-Receipts.
Fire	4,182 90	807 93	97,875 84
City	8,386 89	1,616 28	195,781 36
City Building	1,394 46	269 24	32,630 20
Old City Special	1,624 36	286 21	36,760 56
Lawrenceville Special	243 70	69 57	6,298 93
Poor	1,837 77	384 95	43,268 17
Business	5,716 23	1,581 15	146,098 80
Total	23,366 22	4,975 43	558,713 84

Vehicle license receipts for 1872 $22,933 00.

Indentified.

The farmer mentioned as having been found dead in a ravine on Moon's Hill, in yesterday's GAZETTE, was identified as Mr. John Trimble, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Pine township. It appears that he had been to Allegheny and disposed of a load of marketing, and was returning on his way home with some purchases. When descending Moon's Hill, on what is known as the "three degree road," about fourteen miles distant from the city, the wagon wheels slipped on a piece of ice and overturned. Mr. Trimble was buried under the wagon bed, with the articles he had purchased, and was dragged eight or ten yards before the horses stopped. The wagon was discovered by persons who happened to be close at hand, but when the bed was righted, the dead body of Mr. T. was found lying on the ground, having been mangled and crushed to a considerable extent. The body was conveyed to the home of the deceased, by the parties who discovered it. Mr. T. was over fifty years of age, and has a family of grown-up children.

Coal Miners in Council.

On Saturday a meeting of coal miners, representing about thirty pits in this vicinity, held a meeting in Stahly's Hall. The meeting was called to order by the selection of Mr. Thomas Watkins as presiding officer, who stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the Miners' Screen bill, now pending before the Legislature. Mr. E. S. Boyle, the Secretary, read a letter from Senator Humphreys, in which he promised to use his influence in the passage of the law. The following gentlemen were nominated as Representatives to Harrisburg: George Archibald, David Boden, William Woolslayer, Walter J. Reed, A. Whiters and A. Steiner. All these gentlemen decline but Messrs. Boden and Woolslayer, it was determined to ballot for one, which resulted in the election of Mr. Boden.

The Miners' Screens Bill.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange met in joint session on Saturday, to take some measures for the opposition of the "Miners' Screens Bill." A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. J. F. Dravo, Joseph Walton, Col. Schoonmaker, Capt. M. Bailey and Robt. Cornell, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Exchange, and Messrs. Alex. Gordon, Robt. Dickson, Chas. Armstrong, E. C. Negley and Wm. A. McIntosh, on behalf of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange, to visit Harrisburg in opposition to the bill. The committee will meet on Saturday for consultation. It is alleged that if the bill passes, the price of coal will be increased one cent. per bushel.

New Strikes.

Yesterday's Titusville *Courier* says that part of the Colorado district, known as Hemlock, is looking up. Two first-class wells have been struck there within the past few days. The first owned by Andrews and Knight, on lease No. 5, Ware farm, was finished about a week ago, and produced from five to seven barrels per day. On Tuesday they torpedoed it, and the production was increased to seventy-five barrels. On Saturday a well was finished on the Patton tract, in the same neighborhood, by I. G. Benton and others, of that city. Its production, like that of Messrs. Andrews & Knights, was at first small, but on Wednesday it was torpedoed, and is now producing fifty barrels per day.

Our old friend William Woods, Sr.—"the South Side auctioneer"—reports business in his neighborhood brisk, and everybody employed at good wages. He takes occasion through the GAZETTE to return his thanks to his numerous friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Mr. Woods is always prompt in renewing his subscription to the GAZETTE, and advises his friends to do the same. We wish him success. His address is Upper St. Clair, Allegheny county, Pa. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WITHIN THE WALLS.

A Sunday at the Western Penitentiary—The Convicts at Church and Sabbath-School—A Beneficial System—A Comparison With That of Other Similar Institutions.

Besides the many other excellent features in the management of the Western Penitentiary the manner of conducting the religious services deserve more than a passing notice. A visit to that institution on last Sunday led to the above opinion.

THE CHAPEL

in which the religious services are held is located near the north-east corner of the grounds, and was completed about two years ago. It was originally intended to be made with grated windows, but better judgment induced the management to construct the building without the least vestige of the Penitentiary, or a single reminder that the occupants are still in confinement. The chapel is handsomely furnished in oak, has beautiful stained-glass windows, and is considered by many to be the finest place of worship, in a similar institution in the country. Two handsome chandeliers, an exact counter-part of those in the palace of King William, of Prussia, are one very interesting feature of the Chapel.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE.

At half-past eight every Sabbath morning, religious services are held in the chapel, at which all the prisoners are compelled to attend. No excuse is received except that of sickness—not even the plea of Flora McFlimsey, so often available for persons outside of prison walls. However, the prisoners, as a general rule, much prefer to attend church than not, and no great persuasion is necessary to induce them to leave their dark cells for the pleasant chapel. The services are conducted by the chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan The chapel is furnished with an organ, which is presided over by Miss Fannie Wright, a daughter of the Warden. The singing is conducted by Prof. William Slack, who leads a choir of thirteen male voices. However, congregational singing is practically advocated, and really good music is the result.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Sunday services is the sabbath school, held in the afternoon at half past one o'clock. The size of the room makes it inconvenient to accommodate all the prisoners at one time, and those in the side wings or corridors, alternate with those to the centre corridor in attending. All of the four hundred and forty convicts are thus permitted to attend school every two weeks. Although the attendance at sunday school is not made compulsory, all are given the privilege and all who are well accept it. In the chapel about seventeen male teachers are engaged each Sunday, while the six female convicts are taught separately by a lady teacher.

GOOD ORDER.

The guards, some fifteen in number, who conduct the prisoners to and from their cells, occupy seats on an elevated platform in the rear end of the chapel, that they may overlook the school, and be ready to quell a disturbance if necessary. The idea suggested itself, as we looked on those two hundred convicts in charge of one tenth their number, suppose they should suddenly attempt to escape. The thought was communicated to one of the officials, who answered, with an evident pride, "Why, sir, if there was to be a disturbance here now, three-fourths of the men would fight with the officers—such is their regard for the day and the occasion, and their appreciation of this privilege." During the time—now nearly four years—in which the school has been in operation not a single disturbance or trouble of any kind has occurred, either during the service or in taking the convicts to and from their cells.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SYSTEM.

The plan of conducting the services at the Western Penitentiary, though not in general use, in similar institutions, seems an incalculable benefit in rendering the general management of the prisoners much more easy. Such a service conducted in that manner inspires the prisoners—at least a majority of them—with some self-respect and pride in the thought that they are still men, though convicts, and that some interest is taken in their welfare. One is surprised at the earnest attention they give to the lessons and the interest they take in every exercise. In the Eastern Penitentiary in this State, and in other similar institutions throughout the country, the services are conducted while the prisoners are in their cells. The outside doors of the cells are open, but the convicts are closely confined by an iron grating, while the minister stands at one end of the long corridor and preaches, apparently, to the vacant hall.

OIL NEWS.

The Venango Region—Some of the Productive Region—New Wells Drilling—Business in Franklin.

FRANKLIN, VENANGO, CO., February 8, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The town is alive with people attending court; many are also here from the lower districts seeking investments in oil, as this, the fifth district, is now commanding a great deal of attention, because the oil is realizing a better price than light oil, and the cost is just one-half less in putting down a well; the fact is, a well here can be finished and will pay for itself before a well could be finished in the Butler District.

I have taken a stroll out to the Galloway Farm to-day, and the first wells I came to, were the Dolly Varden Oil Company's two wells; one has been producing since last August and is still a good well; well No. 2 is pumping about fifty barrels; No. 3 now drilling and No. 4 rig up.

The next lease, same side of the road, is the Haven's lease, two wells producing about sixty barrels per day. Across the road from the Haven's wells, one the wells of Gardner & Mattern, and the Crawford twin wells equally as good as the former wells; next comes the Button wells, three in number, producing about one hundred and forty barrels per day.

I then passed through some woods to an open field, and such a busy spectacle on all sides of me—puff, puff, puff, and every well in that field a large producing well. I then crossed to the west side of the belt, and in a piece of woods is a well called the Helen Blazes Well, belonging to Ben Asper, an odd genius from your city. This a splendid well, producing about seventy barrels of pure oil.

Pursuing my course northeast is a well called the Porter Well, producing about twelve barrels. This well, when reaching the sand, I am told, had the finest show of oil of any well on the farm, but the parties drilled into the sand rock some thirty feet, and the salt water came in on them. I am told a Pittsburgh gentleman has bought the well and lease, and is going to draw the tubing and casing, and plug it at the bottom to shut off the salt water, and will torpedo it again, and many think in will be made a good well. Passing on again north I came to the Scott lease; there are three very fine wells producing about one hundred and ten barrels per day. Next in line comes the Martin & Hepley wells; their new well has been pumping about a week, and is producing about one hundred barrels; just here the wells are very much crowded, but at the same time producing largely.

On the Fee Kunkle farm, adjoining the Galloway on the north, are several good wells; the owners very wisely keep it to themselves. This is the end of the development. Northeast lands, and beyond this are all taken up and nothing can be had except by paying a bonus of one hundred dollars per acre, and some have paid as high as two hundred dollars. The daily production is about eight hundred barrels per day.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Works, a half mile from town, up the river, are nearly completed, and when finished will, I am told, take nearly every barrel of oil produced, in connection with their works at Aladdin. This company was organized last fall, and all the stock has been taken by the producers of this district, and I am told is paying very handsomely; they have large foreign orders on hand and still increasing. The works are under the care of Dr. Tweddle, a gentleman of rare accomplishments in the art of preparing this oil for lubricating purposes. I am somewhat astonished that some good enterprising man does not start the manufacture of oil well engines here; it seems to me a natural centre for business of the kind. There is a talk of two new banks being opened the coming spring, which speaks well for the prosperity of the town. There are four now doing a very prosperous business.

A fair and festival is now in full blast, for the benefits of the Franklin Band which is meeting with great success, crowded every evening with the elite of the town, concluding with a hop; all seem to enjoy themselves immensely.

The hotels all seem to be doing a good business, the Exchange more especially, under the management of Charley Fletcher.

The weather is beautiful, a clear bright sky for two or three days past. The river is still frozen over, and is for forty miles below here all the way up to the head waters.

Yours, VENANGO.

Relieved of His Wages.

On Saturday night a workman employed in one of the South Side mills, was returning home from his work, and when on Carson street, in the vicinity of Twentieth he was suddenly struck from behind and knocked down. His assailant relived him of his weeks wages, amounting to twenty seven dollars. An officer is working up the case with a fair prospect of bringing the culprit to justice.

Card.

The unprecedented success of J. Estey & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated *Estey Cottage*, in the past twenty-five years, has caused others engaged in a similar business to appropriate certain valuable patents and designs exclusively the property of Estey & Co. These unprincipled makers and their agents, jealous of the well deserved reputation of the *Estey*, deceive the public by false representations, well calculated to deceive those unacquainted with the facts. Persons wishing to purchase the *only* PERFECT instrument of this kind should call and examine the "Estey Cottage Organ," which contains more improvements than all others, and is *wholly unequalled in quality of tone, beauty of design*, and perfect workmanship. For sale only by Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. d&S

The Best in Use.

Wherever the Anderson sash balance has been used it has always given entire satisfaction, and is generally admitted to be vastly superior to any other appliance for the adjusting of windows ever invented. The rapidity with which orders are coming in upon the company is indubitable evidence that it fills a place among mechanical devices hitherto unoccupied. The Anderson balance can be seen in operation and will be explained fully to all seeking the information, at the office of the company, No. 70 Smithfield street.

Japan.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting extract from a late letter from Miss Elizabeth Guthrie to her sister in this city. Miss Guthrie is a native of this county, and is now a missionary teacher in Japan, whither she went more than a year ago. She is a lady of fine culture, and is destined to be of great use in Japan if good health shall be vouchsafed to her. We hope she will not be so much engrossed with her mission as to prevent her keeping an implied or conditional promise to write to the GAZETTE from time to time of the social and other peculiarities of the strange people among whom she is laboring.

"Japan, the fairest of the Island Empires—we hope the day is not far distant when her crimson banner will carry the white cross amid its silken folds. The strides are wonderful. An edict has gone forth accepting our New Year's as their's instead of their own, which comes in March.

"Another edict, so important to us, abolishes 'the department of religion,' uniting it with that of education. See what it means. If there is no State religion, (as Buddhism has been), then all religions can claim protection from the Government. The last manifesto declares 'the office of women hair dressers abolished, and every woman *must learn* to dress her own hair.' All the foreign combs and brushes are bought up; there are none to be found in Yokohamo and Yeddo. Heretofore there has been a law describing just how a woman *must* wear her hair, and persons were licensed to dress it once in three days. In most cases two of those days the hair looked slovenly, and now they are requested to dress their own hair every day, proving that the Mikado is anxious to improve his country and people."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO has ten acres for each inhabitant; but each inhabitant doesn't get ten acres.

WAGES are eleven cents per day and board in Brazil, and workmen are scarce at that.

A COUPLE in Switzerland died recently on the day they were to have celebrated their golden wedding.

THE price of tickets for the inaugural ball will be $20, double the price on such an occasion heretofore.

FIVE small marine fishes were recently sent from Naples to London in wet seaweed as a registered letter.

THE right of a street car conductor to eject a small pox patient from his car is to be contested in the Boston courts.

THERE is a new law in Arkansas against carrying concealed weapons, and now the cut throats wear their pistols in a strap outside their clothing.

THE earthquake shocks on the island of Samos, Greece, continued four days, but it has not yet been ascertained how many people perished.

WE read that "Cora Pearl's effects are to be sold at auction, in Paris." The effects of such a pestilent nuisance are not to be got rid of by an auction sale.

A CLERGYMAN at Des Moines was a little annoyed the other Sunday to find that some one had taken the Bible away and left a copy of "Dick Turpin" on the pulpit.

A CAR in the middle of a freight train on the Hudson River Road jumped the track last Tuesday, and ran on the ties five miles before discovered. It crossed five culverts in the run.

IN December 3,637,600 cigars were manufactured and sold in the York, Cumberland and Perry district—the largest number ever made and disposed of before in the district in one month.

IN the English turf season, just closed, M. Lefevre won $118,170; Mr. Saville, $86,645; Lord Falmouth, $49,870; Mr. Marsly, $39,490; and Baron Rothschild, $23,405. This by skillful betting on fast horses.

ANOTHER chest containing $30,000, supposed to have been accumulated by the late Captain Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed," has been discovered near Cape May. There is no doubt whatever about the matter, as all the coins have the distinguished mariner's monogram.

ANDREW J. PAAFUT, who has just been sentenced to death for the second time by an Illinois court, for the brutal murder of his wife, a year ago, expresses the belief that "they're pretty much quit hanging now a days." Like another criminal who uttered a similar remark, two or three years ago, he will probably find out his mistake.

THE visitors who saw the corpse of Napoleon III. noted two wedding-rings on his left hand. One of these was his own, the other was that of Napoleon I. During his lifetime his late Majesty used to wear a third wedding-ring, that of his mother, "la Reine Hortense." This latter ring the Empress has kept as a souvenir.

THE Princess of Wales sets the fashion of great simplicity in her boy's toilet—her fair, pretty little princes are always costumed with the neatness and quietness which are inseparable from elegance and taste. A bright colored bow at their necks is the nearest approach to ornament their dresses ever add to their simple toilets for any public appearance.

ELEGANTLY-DRESSED ladies are continually calling at the Tombs to see Stokes, Foster, and the other murderers, and many of them are gratified. They invariably, it is said, sympathize with the unfortunate men, forgetting everything but the fact that their necks are in danger, and go away shedding tears. There has evidently been no material change in woman for the last thousand years.

A YOUNG man named Irving Smith, has caused the arrest, in Brooklyn, of two young men, aged about twenty, named David Dowd and Eugene Small, alleging that they have caused many of the recent fires in Brooklyn. He states that they have made incendiarism a business for the purpose of robbery, and names the Bushwick avenue car stable fire, which destroyed sixty horses, and over a dozen other fires, as their handiwork.

A CASE of small-pox in Exeter (N. H.) jail affords another puzzle for the doctors. The prisoner who has this disease there, has been confined in the jail nine weeks; no one has visited him, and he has been in his cell until a few days prior to his sickness, remote from the other prisoners. Moreover, there has been no case of the disease in the town, and the question is "Where and how did the man get the disease?" The facts would seem to sustain the theory that the disease travels in the air, and attacks those who are in a condition to receive it.

A FEW days since a sad and fearful accident occurred at the farm of William Dolman, residing in Jefferson county, Ind., by which a bright little son of Mr. Dolman, aged about ten years, lost his life. It seems that Mr. D. had hitched up his team to haul some wood, when the horses became frightened and ran away. The boy was standing near a plank fence or gate, to which the horses were running. He attempted to get away, but his head was struck with the end of the wagon tongue and literally pinioned against the fence, killing him instantly.

PERSONAL.

MARSHAL BAZAINE was made ill by the news of the death of his late master.

GEN. HARTSUFF, of the United States Army, and wife are residing in Paris.

BALTIMORE has a prophet who predicts the restoration of the Bonapartes in 1875. Is it Mrs. Patterson?

THE soprano in the largest Roman Catholic church in New York was until lately an actress at the Grand Opera House.

BILLIARDS and cigarettes are said to be the only weaknesses of the Pope. The latter are Papacygars, you know.—*New York World.*

A COUSIN of the late Emperor Napoleon, Mme. Constance Bonaparte, is Superior of the Convent of Santa Rufina, in the Trastevere, at Rome.

MRS. BRAWN, wife of the late light-house keeper at the mouth of the Saginaw river, Lake Michigan, is to be appointed to fill her husband's place.

JOHN COSTELLO, of Binghampton, trackwalker on the Erie Railroad, has been in service eleven years, and has made the distance of 64,240 miles.

MRS. EDWIN FORREST will undoubtedly obtain her legal dowery, since her husband failed to obtain a divorce from her in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MENTION is made of a lady, now in Washington, whose hair is sixty-two inches long. Her name is Miss Mary Ralston, and she is a native of Iowa.

El Echo de Espana upbraids the Spanish Court for not going into mourning on the death of the Emperor Napoleon, especially as the Empress is a Spaniard.

MRS. CORBETT, wife of Senator Corbett, of Oregon; Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Senator Edmunds, and Mrs. Field, wife of Judge Field, have engaged passage for Europe in March.

THE death of Dr. Perkins, of Newburyport, creates a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science which the late George Peabody established in Essex County.

MR. JOHN GOCKEN, who committed suicide in New Orleans, La., on the 3d inst., used a pistol loaded with water, by which he blew off nearly all his face, forehead, and top of his head.

MR. SUMNER is the oldest Senator in continuous service, having entered the Senate for the first time in 1851 as the successor of Daniel Webster. Mr. Cameron is the oldest in years. He will be eighty years old if he lives until his term expires in 1879.

HENRY B. BROWNE, an old and estimable citizen of Providence, R. I., dropped dead Friday evening at the Central Police-station, whither he had gone to get an officer to arrest a man found secreted under the bed in his house. His death was caused by heart disease.

FRANCIS WARDEN, the second partner in the New York dry goods firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., died in Paris on the 27th ult., at the age of 62 years. He had managed the European business of the firm for nearly thirty years, and is reported to have died worth $10,000,000.

A LITTLE GIRL named Bessie Cole was found on the door-step of a school-house at Peekskill on Thursday of last week with her arms and legs frozen. The poor child, on reaching school, was too benumbed with cold to open the door or to make her presence known to those within.

THOSE who have traveled along the Gulf coast, between New Orleans and Mobile, will no doubt recollect Captain Bill Smith and his famous bachelor hotel, the "Hole in the Wall," at Biloxi, Mississippi. Captain Bill, or Mr. William Drysdale, his proper name, died suddenly a few days ago at Pascagoula, Mississipi, of congestive chill.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Amherst, N. H., says: "There resides in this place a remarkable old lady who has passed the 103d anniversary of her birth. This venerable centenarian was a daughter of Mr. Stephen Bathrick, of Lunenburg, Mass., where she was born February 1, 1770. She came to Amherst in 1785, then being fifteen years of age, and one year later married Ephraim Goss, a soldier returned from the war, with whom she lived fifty-four years, till his decease in 1840, and by whom she had ten children, seven daughters and three sons, two of the daughters being still alive."

The West Virginia Congressmen.

The proclamation of Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, declining to decide which election for members of Congress in that State is valid, shows that the vote in August and October was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*August Election*—John J. Davis, Independent Democrat, 13,361; Benjamin Wilson, Democrat, 12,948; H. W. Rook, Independent Republican, 4. *October Election*—John J. Davis, 287; Benjamin Wilson, 3,708; scattering (among thirty-seven candidates), 145.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*August Election*—J. Marshall Hagans, Republican, 3,141; A. R. Boteler, Democrat, 337; scattering (among five candidates), 351. *October Election*—Benjamin F. Martin, Democrat, 5,998; J. Nelson Wisner, 1,698; D. D. F. Farnsworth, 1,321; Alexander R. Boteler, 619; J. Marshall Hagans, 17; scattering (among six candidates), 172.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*August Election*—Frank Hereford, Democrat, 11,652; J. Brisbin Walker, Republican, 2,768; scattering, 6. *October Election*—Frank Hereford, 6,300; John Swain, Independent Democrat, 1,803; scattering (among eleven candidates), 116.

It appears from these figures that in August John J. Davis, J. Marshall Hagans and Frank Hereford were elected; and that in October Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin F. Martin and Frank Hereford were elected.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND JIM FISK.

Let us not forget that there are successes which are worse than failures, and that there are victories which are irredeemable ruin! Two of the showiest equipages in France and America were driven for a short time by Louis Napoleon and James Fisk. I have lived to see both these men followed and applauded by crowds on the Champs Elysee and the Central Park. Their flashing liveries dazzled the world of stupid starers with their loud huzzas. One of these poor creatures fell by the hand of an assassin, who in his wicked turn is soon meet to his righteous doom. The other was lately reported to be gnawing his own heart and slowly dying in bitter exile. And yet how recently these two men seemed to be masters of a great situation. A year or two ago their names every morning vulgarized the columns of your newspapers, and their daily doings were chronicled as those of good men never are. But that inexorable hand which, sooner or later, arrests the robber and the coward, smote them both from their high places. I couple them both together in one sentence, for both were frauds and disgraces to humanity. I think no criminal American ever lived whose example, while he moved among us, was more fatal to the ardent business young man of this country than that of James Fisk. His apparent success debauched the minds and hearts of the most ingenuous and unsuspecting. God grant that he may be the last of his tribe who can so poison a generation!—*J. T. Field's "Master of the Situation."*

Perils of the Deep.

Our Sydney, C. B., files, afford us the particulars of some of the recent disasters on the coast in that vicinity. Among other vessels wrecked, lately, was the schooner Anna Maria, which left Sydney on the night of the 12th of December, loaded with coals, and bound for Arichat, via Bras d'Or lake and St. Peter's canal. During a gale of extraordinary violence, which sprung up suddenly, the vessel was embayed between two points, and no efforts were possible to prevent her from going ashore. The coast here presents the most rugged and awful appearance, the rock being almost perpendicular, and the sea at the time of the wreck broke against the cliff with tremendous violence. The sea struck in the morning, and commenced to break up, the sea making a complete breach over her. The crew lashed themselves to the rigging and the rails, there being no apparent possibility to get on shore, from whence they were watched by the inhabitants. All day they remained in this position. The people on the cliff managed at length to lower down ropes from the top of the rocks, and one bold and brave man came down and assisted the struggling and exhausted seamen, who were hauled up by the people on the bank. One man was saved in a singular manner by the means of the dog. It happened that the dog had his fore paws round the main gaff and his body in the water, when the man was washed overboard, and would have drowned but he caught the hind leg of the dog, and, both holding on, he was enabled to get on board.

The Latest Thing in Iron Plating.

If Mr. J. Calis Browne, of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, is right, the struggle for supremacy between cannon and iron plating is virtually at an end. That ingenious gentleman contends that vessels of ordinary size can be constructed to carry iron armor three feet in thickness, and that, in addition, these craft will ride smoothly on the sea, carry no waves before them, and possess great rapidity, with remarkable steadiness and stanchness. All these advantages are to be gained by a new form of hull, and, to show how the thing may be done, Mr. Browne has constructed and enrolled in the club above mentioned, of which Prince Arthur is commodore, a schooner of eighty tons on the new model. No trial of its qualities has been made, but the builder is so absolutely confident of success that the British public, with a few exceptions, look upon the matter as already accomplished. The vessel is to be tested some time this month, and then "we shall see what we shall see."

James Henry Coffin.

James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died in that city February 6th. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Northampton, September 6th, 1806. He was fitted for college by Rev. Moses Hillock, and graduated at Amherst College in 1838. He was professor in Williams College, Massachusetts, from 1838 to 1843, and during this period supervised the construction of Greylock Observatory, on Saddle Mountain, and devised the self-registering anemometer and barometer, a duplicate of which he recently sent to the Brazilian Government. He was professor of mathematics in the United States navy from 1843 to 1846, and during the remainder of his life was connected with Lafayette College. He was a man of great abilities, combined with a kind disposition and a nice sense of honor.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The cold weather is favorable for a run of all kinds; the stock is large, and trade continues dull; there were 8,560 beeves for the week and 5,300 to-day; 165 car-[at One Hundredth]st; 94 at Comminupaw and 89 at Weehawken, with just a shade improvement; no real advance has been established, the markets being glutted with dressed beef; there were only 8 cars Texans to-day, which sold at 8¾@9c, while many thin Ohio and Illinois steers of 5¾@6¼ cwt. went at 10@10½c, with a fair supply of tidy steers at 11@11½c; a moderate run good cattle at 12@12½c, and a few fat droves at 13@13½c; the very best were selected out at 14c retail; sales 2 cars Texas, 5 cwt, 8¾c; 8 cars Illinois, 6¾@6¾ cwt, 11c, 57 lbs per cwt; 6 cars, 1,180 lbs, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10c; 2 cars extra, 8¾ cwt, 13½@14¼c; 5 cars Ohio, 1,461 lbs, 13¾c, 58 lbs per cwt; bulls 4@4½c; 4 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 11@12¼c; stock nearly all sold. Sheep—total receipts 24,200, with 6,400 to-day; there is more doing, but at no better prices; 3 cars, 83 lbs Illinois, going at 5c; a car, 83 lbs Ohio, 6c; car 124 lb. Canada 8c: thin lots sell at 4½c. Total hogs 46,200, or twice as many as last week; there were 76 cars in yesterday and to-day, with more expected; no sales of live, but are worth 5¼@5½c; city dressed 6c for heavy, 6½c for 200 lbs, 6¾c for 160 lbs and pigs; there were 11,600 western dressed during the week, quotations 5¾@6c.

CHICAGO, February 10.—Cattle; receipts 1,661; market very dull—really nothing doing beyond the sales of a few stockers at $4@4.25; sales of fair 1,100 lbs steers $4.75, and a lot of good 13 cwt at $5.17; shipments 849. Hogs: receipts 9,660; market active and higher, and prices ranged at $4.10@4.20 for common to good; $4.30@4.40 for choice, with a lot of extra at $4.45, closing strong; all sold. Sheep: receipts 2,615; market fairly active at $3.10@3.50 for common to choice. Shipments of hogs 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Beeves dull and market favors buyers; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7.50@8; fair to good $6@7; common $4.50@5.50; sales of 3,400. Sheep in fair demand at 6¼@8c; sales of 9,000. Hogs in fair demand at $7.25; sales of 5,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

H. J. Lane, Letonia	1 car
W. Reeder, Alliance	1 "
Geo. Snyder, Orrville	1 "
S. Marks Bro., Crestline	1 "
S. Marks Bro., De Graff	2 "
Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
Shamberg & M., Chicago	3 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 "
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 "
J. Holmes, Chicago	1 "
L. Keefer, Chicago	3 "
L. Shamberg, Chicago	2 "
W. Thompson, Bellaire	1 "
T. Love, Bellaire	1 "
John Shepard, Bellaire	1 "
Sadler H Co., Bellaire	1 "
V. Cockins, Bellaire	1 "
Campbell, McCoy's	1 "
C. B. Salmon, Steubenville	1 "
C. Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 "
R. Frater, Bridgeport	2 "
Jacob Needy, East Liberty	2 "
Hazlewood & Blackstock, East Liberty	2 "
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	2 "
S. Lowensteine & Co., East Liberty	1 "
D. Mike, East Liberty	2 "
Total	46 "

CATTLE.

There was a very full supply on sale, about 900 head, all of which, with the exception of some 54, were western, including quite a number from Chicago. The average quality, considering the number was fairly up, if we mistake not, to the usual standard; the supply of what could be denominated prime to extra, was small, and so was that of what is usually classified inferior; hence, as will be inferred, there was an unusually large supply of medium, and this particular kind, in consequence, was exceedingly dull, and prices ruled lower. Drovers generally reported the market as having been a very unsatisfactory one, and we doubt whether those who had Chicago stock got out with a whole skin—some of them alleged that they lost money; the Chicago cattle did not arrive until it was late, and in addition to being badly bruised, caused by being in the cars so long, and, which, of course, injured their sale, the owners lost heavily by shrinkage—there was no time to fill them full of water and feed. We do not think that any of the cattle made their owners much money, while on the other hand, we have no doubt but what, as we have already intimated, there was considerable loss. Prime butcher stock, as compared with last Monday, may be quoted off about 25c per cwt., while medium dropped from ¼ to ½, and even at the decline trade was dull, which is evident from the fact that there were quite a number left over. Rothchilds & Haas reported having bought two cars for shipment east, and with this solitary exception, the balance sold were taken by the butchers. A few extra butcher cattle brought 7c, and a greater number could have been sold—one firm reported having sold at 7¼, but these were regarded as fancy prices; good, 1,200@1,300, steers, fat and smooth, 6¼@6¾; 1,050@1,150, 5¾@6; 900@1,000, 4¾@5; cows stags and bulls, 3@4 as to quality.

J. W. Cunningham 8 head fair stock from Lawrence county, at an average of 4¾ all around.

Gus. Farien sold 2 good bulls at 3½; 2 cows at 4½; 1 stag at 4¼.

Fred Hector & Co. 1 car of good Ohio steers, at 5 to 6½.

Jacob Shamberg sold 2 cars of common butcher stock from Chicago at 5 to 6½.

Louis Gerson, 15 head of Ohio stock at 5¼ to 6.

Zeigler & Lobman report 2 cars of fair to extra butcher stock from Chicago at 5 to 7¼.

M. Varner, one car of fair to prime at 5¼ to 7c.

W. Moonshine, 27 from Chicago, at 5 to 6¾.

L. Rothchilds & Haas sold 1 car from Chicago at 5 to 6¾; bought 2 cars to ship east.

Kraus & Smith report 2 cars of Chicago stock, at 4¾ to 6½.

J. S. McMillan, 8 head common mixed Washington stock at 3 to 5c.

Chas. Shomaker wholesaled 1 car good 1,100 steers to Sol. Lowenthal at 5¼.

Jacob Needy about 4 cars of mixed stock at 5¼ to 6¾.

Eli Katz, 1 car of butcher cattle at 6¼ to 6¾.

M. Kraus reports 41 at 4¾ to 6¾.

L. Keefer, 75 from Chicago, at 5 to 7c.

Hartman & Wick, 25 at 5 to 6.35.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 32 fair to good from Chicago at 5¼ to 6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 4 cars, 2 of which were from Chicago, at 5¼ to 7c.

Thos. Kestner, 18 head from Chicago at 5.15 to 6.25.

Holmes, L & Co, 6 head of Washington county stock at 4 to 6c.

Orr, Williams & Co., 2 cars of fair to good at 5 to 6¾.

W. Wernz, 1 car of mixed Ohio stock at 3¾ to 5¾.

Sol. Traurman sold 39 head good Ohio steers at 5¾ to 6¾c.

Sam. Lowensteina reports two cars at 5¾ to 6¾c.

Greenwald & Kahn report 60 head mixed stock 4¾ to 6¾.

James Hunter reports 1 car common to fair Ohio stock at 4¼ to 5.55.

James Hanlin sold 16 head of common Washington Co. stock at $25 to $30 per head; 6 left over—averaging 1,700 to 1,800—too heavy.

Nicholas Carr reports 45, on commission, at 5 to 6c.

Sadler, Havens & Co., report 8 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 3 to 6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was fair, footing up about 450; for good fat sheep there was a fair demand, and, as the supply was light, all of this kind was soon picked up at about last week's prices. Sales were reported at 7 to 7.40 for prime to extra; 6 to 6½ for medium to good; 5 to 5¾ for common to fair; and $2 to $2.50 per head for scalawags—these, it should be understood are the retail prices, and it should also be borne in mind that Allegheny is a retail market. New York and East Liberty were hard last week, worse than they have been for several montes.

Adam Eckert sold 43 coarse wool ewes for "boss" Ackley, formerly an old Allegheny butcher, averaging 86 lbs. at 5¼.

Andy Stakely, 80 on commission for Taylor of Crawford, coarse wool, averaging 100 lbs-unsold at 11 o'clock, held at 6c.

Peter Sheitmantle sold 50 extra coarse wool 107 lbs. to Peter Tesh at 7c; 37, averaging 95 lbs at 6c.

J. Steiner sold 21 head of common, from Stark Co. Ohio—6 lambs for $16; 15 sheep for $32.

Bradley & McIntyre. 43 fine wool from Beaver Co. sold at from 5c per lb. to $4 per head.

W. Neeley reports 50 head at 5@6c.

J. W. Stewart reports 70 on commission from Ohio, at 5¾ to 7c.

Jas. Shaw, 43 prime to extra fine wool, at 6½ to 7.49.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light, and the great proportion of them were in the hands of the regular dealers; prices were a shade weaker than last Monday, though without any quotable change, ranging from 5 to 5¾, gross, in a retail way.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	302	280 cars.
Hogs	204	140 "
Sheep	78	105 "
Horses	47	24 "
Mules	20	8 "
Total	651	557 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened up hard on Monday, under the influence of very unfavorable advices from the east, and instead of improving it grew worse and worse as the week advanced; and dealers generally, especially those who had stock to sell, pronounced the market as having been one of the, if not, the hardest that has been experienced here for several months. During the first part of the week business was very slow, rendered so by the fact that sellers were unwilling to make concessions, and buyers obstinately refused to take hold unless at reduced prices; on Wednesday afternoon, finding it was useless to hold out any longer, holders made the concessions asked, and trade at once brightened up considerably, and this continued on Thursday; on Friday it slackened up, and on Saturday there was scarcely anything doing, though this was nothing unusual, as the eastern buyers usually return home prior to that time. However, even after the reduction in prices, the supply was in excess of the demand, which was very much curtailed by the New York buyers, who did not buy anything like the number they usually do, and, in consequence, a good many were sent on east in first hands, and there were some 11 or 12 cars will be sent over to Allegheny for retail.

The quality, as a rule, was common although there were several droves of good cattle, which were sent on in first hands, the owners refusing to sell at the prices that were offered; there was a drove of six cars from Southern Ohio for which 7c was bid and refused early in the week—same cattle would have brought 7¼ to 7½ last week; to-day, however, the same grade cannot be quoted above 6¾, showing a decline of ½ to ⅝ of a cent—in common and inferior, the difference was still greater as there was a full supply.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 50@6 75
Good 1,200 to 1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good, 1,000@1,150 steers	5 00@5 25
Good 850@900 steers	3 50@4 00
Cows, stags, etc. etc.	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market has also been extremely hard—generally conceded as having been the worst we have had for several months, and what is worse still, there is not much prospect of an early improvement. New York continues hard, having been flattened out completely by the report that several thousand diseased sheep had been distributed among the New York butchers; whether it was true or not, we cannot state, but it is certain that it has curtailed the demand very much; there were only something like half a dozen cars bought here for that market; whereas, Erisman alone, usually takes from 25 to 40 cars. Therefore, with an average supply, and buyers only for about one-half the usual number, trade opened slow and dragged all the way through—to-day at noon there were some 10 or 12 cars in the pens unsold, notwithstanding quite a number were sent east in first hands. The best grades, as compared with last week, may be quoted off from ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb, while common and inferior declined from ¾ to 1 cent, and very dull at even the decline.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 00@6 50
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 25@5 75
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 25@5 00
Prime open wool, 110@130 lbs.	6 00@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs.	5 25@5 75

HOGS.

The market has been offish this week, caused mainly by increased receipts, and prices have declined from 20 to 25c on prime heavy, and 40 to 50c on common light hogs; the cause of the latter declining more than the former is easily explainable—there was an over-supply of common, while good hogs were comparatively scarce. However, there were only some 7 or 8 cars in the pens at noon to-day unsold, and operators were inclined to the belief that the bottom had been reached for the present, that there will be no further decline, and the indications were favorable to that view of the situation.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	4 95@5 00
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 50@4 70
Mixed rough stock	4 00@4 25

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and while the demand seems to be restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there has been a fair volume of business in the aggregate nevertheless. Consumers generally still refuse to pay the prices at which good irons are held, hence, the operations have been confined to the common and medium grades, in consequence of their being so much cheaper. In regard to prices, there has been no general advance; but, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, better figures were in some instances obtained. Producers, especially those who have good stock, obstinately refuse to accept the figures buyers are willing to pay; contending, in view of the fact that there is no probability of obtaining ore cheaper, that they cannot afford to sell below the prices which they are now asking, and then the advices from the east as well as from England are not without their effect in stimulating the market. Both the Philadelphia and New York markets are reported strong, and the English markets, according to the latest advices, are still tending upward. However, on the other hand, manufacturers still claim that finished irons are lower relatively than the raw material, and, in consequence, they are scarcely able to stand the prices that they are willing to pay, to say nothing of an advance; it will be observed that a hitch noted in our last report, between producers and consumers in regard to prices still exists, and business must of necessity be restricted somewhat as long as this contintes.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Close and Mottled	$36 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral	40 00	5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	5 mos
100 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
HANGING ROCK.		
50 tons No. 1 Olive	$58 00	4 mos
EASTERN CHARCOAL.		
50 Cold Blast	$55 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
30 tons No. 1 Foundry F. B.	$48 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	cash
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons Chickies Foundry, at Fur.	46 00	4 mos
110 tons No. 2 Foundry from yard	44 00	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
40 tons Close Gray and Mottled	38 00	4 mos
80 tons Mottled	35 00	6 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled	39 00	4 mos
50 tons Mottled	39 00	4 mos
100 tons White	37 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray	40 00	4 mos
50 tons White	37 00	4 mos
50 tons Mottled	39 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Open Gray	41 00	4 mos
10 tons Mottled	36 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry, June	46 00	4 mos
300 tons White	37 00	4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.		
200 tons Coke	$38 00	4 mos

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues very quiet but firm. There is considerable inquiry for the various brands and a good business is confidently looked for on the opening navigation. Holders generally are asking very full prices, as the advices from the other side continue to note the increased cost of the article on account of the continued strikes, and the increased price of coal, which has nearly doubled in a short time past—also, that only 67 furnaces are in blast out of 132 in the vicinity of Glasgow, through which cause Iron cannot be laid down here except at a cost above the prices now ruling here. The sales are confined almost entirely to jobbing parcels at very full figures, the market still having an upward tendency. The sales are several small lots Gartsherrie at $42, now held for $60; and 100 do Coltness $62.50; we quote Eglinton $55, Glengarnock $58, and Gartsherrie $60; 400 tons Glengarnock are held at Philadelphia for $54. American Pig is firm at $50 for No. 1, while No 2 X is weak at $48, though 100 tons sold at this figure. The high prices of Scotch Iron have turned the attention of the trade somewhat to No. 1 American, which brand most makers refuse to sell except small quantities, unless No. 1 is taken in part. We understand that contracts for all that can be had at less than $50 for No. 1 have been made, and from the present outlook, holders expect a further advance in prices. The market for manufactured goods has as yet not responded to the advance in the raw material to any great extent, but prices must necessarily advance to net a profit to holders. The only sales besides those noted above are 200@300 tons Grey Forge at $42 There is no demand for new English Rails, and they may be quoted nominally at $72@74 gold; old are generally firmly held at $52@53 gold, and $60 currency, though a lot of 250 tons old T is reported at $52 currency, and 500 do on terms not made public. New American are quiet at about $80 currency at the mills in Pennsylvania. Scrap is generally held from yard at $55@60, and we understand that but little can be had except at the higher figure; 100 tons sold on private terms. Refined Bar is steady at our quotations for job lots from store. Sheet is quiet.

LIVERPOOL.—A late Liverpool paper says:—On Tuesday there was a larger attendance than usual on 'Change at Middlesborough, and inquiries for all kinds of iron were numerous. Cleveland Pig is scarce; there is no No. 1 in the market. Nominally No. 3 is quoted at 110@115s per ton. Sales were effected on Tuesday at 110s for No. 3. Some firms have closed their order books for the present. The strike in Wales has had the effect of strengthening prices in the North of England all round. Rails are quoted £11 10s@£12. Paltes £12 10s@£13. Puddled Bar makers are receiving an influx of orders, and are asking £8 15s@£9 per ton. On the 27th inst. the Board of Arbitration will hold a meeting at Barlington, where the wages question will be considered. The supply of Ironstone is unequal to the demand, and prices are fully maintained. Every effort is being made to forward the blast furnaces and finished Iron works which are being built in the Stockton and Middlesborough districts.

Wool Markets.

[From the Boston Shipping List, Feb. 9, 1873.]

The receipts of domestic for the week have been 4,150 bales against 2,976 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 3,022 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 174 bales against 317 bales last year.

The market for wool, after the close of our last report, was very dull and depressed until the recent auction sale on Thursday last. At that sale there was the largest number of manufacturers ever before assembled in this city, and throughout the bidding was spirited, prices generally ruling higher than was anticipated. It is of course difficult to fix a value on damaged wool, but before the sale quite a number of experts carefully examined the entire lot, placing a fair market value on each lot, and in almost every instance the wool sold for an advance on these figures. The sale was very satisfactory to the owners, and about every lot offered was bought by manufacturers.

If we are not mistaken the result of this sale will strengthen the market and check the depression which has existed for some weeks past. The best proof that manufacturers have no intention of stopping machinery at present was the large number attending this sale. We also made special inquiry about the general stoppage of machinery, so much talked about recently, and repeat that manufacturers in this neighborhood will, very generally, decline to be a party to any such arrangement. The demand for goods still falls short of expectation, and prices are and have been unsatisfactory for a long time past, but all well conducted mills will continue to run, in anticipation of a favorable change at an early day. The severe cold weather throughout the country, North and South, East and West, has, no doubt, had an influence in keeping trade backward, and a favorable change may not be so far off as some predict.

At the same time holders of Wool must not expect extreme figures. The speculative excitement, commencing at this time last year, and the reaction which followed, has been a serious drawback to the trade ever since, and is not likely to be repeated. A comparison of prices, now and then, will show that present current rates are certainly not unreasonable. It appears to us, in fact, a good time now for manufacturers to buy when holders are willing to meet them at current rates. Both fleece and pulled Wool are now from 3@5c per lb lower than a few weeks ago, notwithstanding stocks are small and prospective receipts light. The following is the comparison of prices with the corresponding week last year from actual sales:

	1873.	1872.
Ohio and Penn. XXX and picklock	68@70	78@80
Ohio and Penn. X, XX and medium	64@65	75@78
Michigan fleeces	62@65	73@76
Western fleeces	60@64	68@71½
Tub washed	68@75	88@91
Maine super, choice	70@75	85@90
Eastern supers	60@65	80@87½
Combing fleeces	70@72½	80@85
Australia and New Zealand	50@58	56@62
Cape grease	37@39½	42@47½
California fall	19@35	36@47

It will be seen by the above that prices now are from 10@20c ₽ lb lower all round than at this time last year.

Including the auction sale the transactions of the week have been over 1,500,000 lbs., and this amount will astonish many in the trade who have been very much impressed, during the week, with the dullness of the market. The fact is, leading mills are quietly taking advantage of the present depression to stock up, and quite a number of round lots have been placed. The principal purchases during the week were for a mill whose machinery was to be stopped, if we were to credit the reports in circulation, and we are now led to believe that when it is currently reported that a mill is about to stop machinery and suspend work it is only to prepare the way for large purchases of wool. The principal transactions of the week have been Ohio X and above at 64c, and a choice XX could not now be placed at over 65c per lb. Some lots of choice Maine super have been sold as high as 75c, but good Eastern supers are difficult to sell at over 60@65c, and lower grades from 50 to 55c per lb.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces.—The transactions include 100,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces understood at 64c; 3,000 lbs, XXX Ohio at 70c; 8,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 67c; 27,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 66@67½c; 5,200 lbs. choice Ohio at 70c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio at 66c, and 5,000 lbs. X Ohio at 65c per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The market remains in the same condition as previously reported, but prices, perhaps, are a little stiffer, owing to the failure of the meeting of the manufacturers which was held in this city on the 5th., the object being to close all mills until better prices can be realized for goods. At the gathering only some twenty firms were represented, and after a short session an adjournment was proposed and carried without any business of importance being transacted. The demand at present seems to be for no particular descriptions, as the sales show a little of most every kind of Domestic. Dealers continue to talk firm, but a weakness is here and there perceptible. The transactions comprise: 35 bales Cape at 38@39½c; 16,000 lbs. do, 38; 100 bales spring California, 33; 2,500 Fall do., 32; 20,070 lbs. Pulled, 55@65; 5,000 lb. scoured Domestic, 98; 10,000 lbs. X Ohio, 67½; 5,000 lbs. do. and Michigan, 65@67; 1,000 lbs. Georgia, 45@47; 2,500 lbs. Indiana, inferior 60; 50 bags Combing 20,000 lbs. low Carpet, 17,000 lbs. Oregon, 20,000 lbs. Spring California, 35 bales Cape, and 5,000 lbs. Texas on private terms. At the auction at Boston, 2,000 bags of damaged mixed sold at prices ranging from 49 up to 116 cents, clear Australian bringing the latter price.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported. The quotations are as follows Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ⅜ to ½ blood, 65@68c; coarse, ¼ blood, 65@65c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois Michigan and other Western States, fine X to XX, 65c; medium, 65@66c; coarse, 63@65c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 65@67c; fine unwashed, 42@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed, 58@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Receipts of Sugar since September 1 are 70,321 hogsheads, compared with 83,734 hogsheads same time last season, showing a falling of 16⅛ per cent. Of molasses 130,557 barrels have come forward up to-night, which shows, compared with last year, a decrease of 28,826 barrels, or 11 per cent.

Last year the receipts of sugar up to this date were 75 per cent. of the total, and the year before 60 per cent. of the total. Taking the average of the two, it is certainly fair to presume that at least two-thirds of this crop is in, which would make our total receipts about 105,000 hhds, against 114,682 last year. Inasmuch, however, as the planters have been in needy circumstances as a general rule, it is very probable that fully 75 per cent. of the crop has already been marketed, which, if the case, would reduce the receipts to something like 94,000 hhds for the current commercial year, and allowing 14,000 hhds (the average for the past two years) for country consumption, would make the total crop of Louisiana this season about 108,000 hhds. The result will most likely prove this very near the true estimate.

As regards molasses, the receipts, as we have stated, show a falling off of only 11 per cent. At this date last year 88 per cent. of the crop had come in, and the year before 73 per cent. The average of these two would be 80 per cent., and on this bases we may expect 34,720 bbls making about 175,300 bbls marketed for the season. Prices have ruled pretty high this season, so that the crop has been hastened to market; but on the other hand, the yield of molasses is disproportionately large, and may be safely estimated at 75 gallons to the hhd.—*New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 21.*

HOME NEWS.

Coal Land for Sale.

It is almost impossible to buy within one hundred miles of this city at this time. Coal lands, no sooner are they offered than they are bought up. To-day there is a valuable tract advertised on our first page, and no doubt can be secured at a bargain. Parties wanting a good farm and coal should apply at once.

Confidence Men Again.

Two confidence operators got on the Steubenville accommodation yesterday, at Steubenville. One of them was dressed as a drover, and represented that he was shipping some twenty cars of cattle east. Of course the other was a nice young man, who pulled out a beautiful pack of French cards after starting, on which he dared the drover to bet. The drover did bet of course and won some fifty dollars. Another nice young man then bet twenty dollars which, as a consequence he lost. A countryman then came up whom they asked to bet, but they could not pin him. He said he gave that up long ago. The rascals left the train at Birmingham station.

Cause of Gov. Geary's Death.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If, as the physicians who made the post mortem examination report, the death of Governor Geary was occasioned by syncope—fainting—why was no effort made to resuscitate? Everybody knows that fainting is only a temporary suspension of the functions of life, and a fatal termination is extremely rare. It is entirely too common, even for physicians to ascribe almost every sudden death to heart disease; and yet very few cases show any actual disease of the heart. Perhaps the late Napoleon's death might have been syncope, especially as no embolism was discovered by a post mortem examination. Possibly chloroform. MEDICUS.

Down the River.

Yesterday, several coal boats left for Louisville and Cincinnati, and others are getting ready to go, but their tows could not be definitely ascertained, owing to the uncertainty as to the height the water will reach during the present rise.

The following tows departed yesterday:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	Barges.	Bushels.
Bengal Tiger	10	110,000
Little Giant	6	66,000
Lake Erie No. 3	9	100,000
Total	25	276,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Sam Roberts	9	90,000
Geo. Roberts	8	90,000
Total	17	180,000

Miners' Protection Bill.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Allow me through the columns of your paper to express myself in regard to the miners' protection bill, as I have seen that the various Coal Exchanges are endeavoring to defeat said bill, now before the Legislature.

Now who will deny us the right, that we, the miners, must and shall not be *correctly* credited for all the different sizes of merchantable coal we dig, which is taken to market and sold by the operator? That is in reality the body of the bill. We further claim, if we see proper, a checkweighman, in order that justice is done to us, that the scales shall be in good working order; that only seventy-six pounds shall be taken for one bushel, in fact it shall be his duty to see to it, that each miner is correctly credited for all the merchantable coal, and who would oppose this checkweighman, as it is almost impossible for us to see our coal weighed.

I would further say this bill will not prevent operators from erecting one hundred screens, if they see fit, so they may prepare coal for all market-countries. I would like very much to see it explained, how coal would raise at least one cent per bushel, if this bill would pass? A. STINSON.

University Law Lectures.

Judge Collier gave the first lecture of the course, on "Evidence," on Thursday. In his happy introductory remarks he told the class that they had chosen a most honorable and useful profession,—that success in it depends, not so much on talent as energy,—that slow and sure wins, quoting Sir Humphrey Davy's remark in relation to himself, "What I am I have made myself," adding, "I say to you, young gentlemen, that what you will become in your profession, you will make yourselves." He then dwelt particularly on the necessity of a most thorough knowledge of the law of evidence, so that it can be applied at any moment, quoting the authority of the late Mr. Stanton on this point. The three heads into which evidence is divided, and the definitions of evidence, proof and testimony were well given. The lecture was able, and listened to with the closest attention.

The course on "Evidence" will consist of six lectures. Thirteen lectures have already been given before the class by different gentlemen learned in the law. The readiness with which legal gentlemen have responded to the call to assist the students in their studies, and to incite them to earnestness of purpose and fixedness of determination to make themselves "Masters of the situation," is highly gratifying. In addition to the lectures, a Moot Court is held every two weeks.

MASTER BUILDERS.

Meeting of the Association.

The Master Builders' Association met last evening, at Turner Hall, to establish a uniform list of prices. M. A. Wilson, President, was in the chair, Mr. H. E. White, Jr., acting Secretary.

The Committee on Prices reported progress, through their chairman, Mr. Ingem. They presented about twenty closely written foolscap pages of their report, which were ordered to be printed and presented at their next meeting. A committee on printing was appointed. After some discussion as to spires, cupalos, etc., the meeting adjourned to meet next Friday evening at the same hall.

CONSOLIDATION.

Petitions in Circulation in Allegheny.

Consolidation just now engages considerable attention in Allegheny, and the friends of the measure claim that there has been a change of feeling in reference to it, and that the project is now regarded with much more favor on the North side than it was a few weeks ago. Particular interest has been drawn to the subject within the past few days by the circulation of petitions, as we stated a few days ago, favoring the consolidation under the proposed new charter published last week. There are a number of these petitions in circulation, which, we are informed, have been signed by large property holders and business men of Allegheny, but we have not had an opportunity of looking at the list thus far—the parties in whose charge they are preferring to wait until the whole field is canvassed. The movement is being energetically though quietly pushed, and the result will be made known in a few days.

OPENING A LETTER.

How a Campaign Document was Obtained.

The United States grand jury yesterday found a true bill against S. M. McLean, who is indicted for opening a letter addressed to another person. It seems that during the early part of the gubernatorial campaign a letter was received at the Greensburg postoffice addressed to "F. M. McLean, United States Storekeeper, Greensburgh." The postmaster in distributing the mail, placed the letter in the private box of S. M. McLean, and it was delivered to him by a young man named Frances, in the employ of Mr. S. M. McLean. The letter was opened and was found to contain a receipt signed by H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, for $24, for the Republican campaign fund of the State. Mr. S. M. McLean took a copy of the receipt—returned the original with the envelope to the postoffice, endorsed "Opened in mistake by S. M. McLean." During the progress of the campaign this receipt was used as an "electioneering document" to prove that levies for money were being made upon office holders to help carry on the campaign, and a number of speakers who stumped Westmoreland and other counties were furnished with copies of this receipt, to exhibit to support their statements. An information was subsequently made against the defendnat, and as a true bill was found against him, it is probable that the case will be tried some time during the present term.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

An Evening's Entertainment at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The literary and musical entertainment given at the Pittsburgh Female College, last evening, attracted an audience large and fashionable, as these entertainments always do. The chapel in which the exercises were held was crowded to its utmost, and many who were a little tardy contented themselves with standing in the hall. At half-past seven the exercises were opened with a voluntary on the organ, by Professor Blessner, after which the following programme was observed:

Instrumental Duet	Prof. Blessner and Miss Nettie Brown
Chorus—"Phantom Isle."	
Recitation—"For Love"	Miss Mary Kerr
Reading—"Putting up Stoves"	Miss Idelia V. Linville
Piano Solo—"The Last Hope"	Miss Lizzie Myer
Song—"Waiting"	Miss Nellie Brown
Essay—"The Artist's Mission"	Miss Ella Canan
Reading—"The Crutch in the Corner"	Miss Frances Wilson
Instrumental Duet	Misses Wilson and Reamey
Vocal Duet—"Gipsey Countess"	Misses Campbell and Unger
Reading—"The Painter of Seville"	Miss Jennie Fink
Recitation—"Advice to Bashful Lovers"	Miss Hattie Lytle
Instrumental Duet	Prof. Blessner and Miss Jennie Finley
Song—"Kittie May"	Miss Dolly Powell
Essay—"Wherein has our Glory Departed"	Miss Mary Reamey
Reading—"Dressing for Church"	Miss Maria Bleakley
Song—"Gently Rest"	Miss Mary H. Pershing
Reading—"Icarus; or the Peril of Borrowed Plumes"	Miss Mary M. Knight
Essay—"Husks"	Miss Nettie Vincent
Song and Chorus—(By request)	Miss Campbell

The programme was tastefully arranged, with just enough music interspersed with reading, recitations and essays to make it varied and interesting; but what was more important—it was equally well carried out. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was all good, and to particularize would seem almost impossible. However, the instrumental duet by Misses Wilson and Reamey, and the vocal duet, "The Gipsy Countess" by Misses Campbell and Unger, seemed the favorites. The latter was sung with a spirit and freshness that seemed impossible to infuse into the strains of so old and familiar a composition. Of the recitations, "For Love" by Miss Mary Kerr, and "Advice to Bashful Lovers," by Miss Hattie Lytle, were very loudly applauded. The latter was full of good suggestions and highly amusing. To attempt to name the best essays would be to repeat the programme, and the same would apply to the readings. The audience were delightfully entertained, as loud and frequent applause plainly attested. The entertainment was a strong and flattering proof of the excellence and thoroughness of the Institution.

Plommiere—Bisque—Pistache.—At Hubley's, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. R. T. PRICE expects to enter upon his work in Bellevue, Presbytery of Allegheny, next Sabbath.

THE Westminster Presbyterian Church (East Liberty) of this city has unanimously adopted the free pew system.

REV. F. PILGRAM has recently been installed pastor of the Shenango charge (Reformed Church), Mercer county, Pa.

REV. J. M. TITZEL, pastor-elect of the Reformed church at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., has removed to that place.

EPISCOPAL services are held regularly on Sabbath in the Academy at Sharpsburg, Rev. W. A. Fuller, the chaplain, officiating.

REV. JAMES MCFARLAND, the District Secretary of the Western Tract and Book Society, (Methodist non-Episcopal) is now in the city.

THERE will be preaching in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

OVER three thousand six hundred persons have united with the Temperance Association representing the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., formerly of the Third Presbyterian Church this city, handles Prof. Tyndall's prayer test in this week's *Presbyterian*.

THE Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will hold its first anniversary meeting in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, on the 22d inst.

REV. F. X. LEVAN, Reformed Church, has declined the call to Kittanning. His general duties as Superintendent of Missions prevented him from accepting.

REV. J. R. RALLER, of Emory M. E. Church, last Sabbath found a note containg $50 in his pulpit. It was a practical manifestation of the good will of his people.

REV. DR. HORNBLOWER of the Allegheny Seminary, is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church until the congregation is prepared to select a pastor.

THE U. P. church at Bellevue has adopted the new version of Psalms. This congregation has just completed a new church, having occupied it for the first time last Sabbath.

WE missed the sensible and practical discussion of timely topics, under the head of "Laymen's Papers" from the *Catholic* this week. Has the writer wearied in well doing?

REV. MR. FITZGERALD will preach in the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and evening. This is the only U. P. church in Allegheny at present withouta pastor.

MISSIONARY DAY in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. T. M. Boyle, pastor, occurred last Sabbath, and resulted in an increase of $100 in the collections over last year.

THE Second United Presbyterian church, of this city, Rev. T. H. Hanna, has just made its annual contribution to the different Boards of the church. The amount taken up was $3,084.90.

REV. J. M. COCKINS formerly of this city is now Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Ohio. The congregation is now rejoicing in the completion of a new $14,000 edifice.

THE new edifice of the Carson Street M. E. Church, Rev. Edward Williams pastor, which is now about completed, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises on the first Sabbath in March next.

REV. I. C. MUELLER was, on the evening of the 5th inst., installed pastor of the St. James Reformed church of this city, by the committee appointed at a recent special meeting of the Allegheny Classis.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.—Episcopal service is held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the German Luthern Church, (on the Steubenville pike). Rev. Robert C. Caswall of Allegheny, Missionary in charge.

ON Thursday, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec gave the habit of the Order of the Good Shepherd to Miss Mary Fingelburgh, (in religion, Sister M. Teresa). He was assisted by Rev. G. S. Grace and several other clergymen.

THE Communion services in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, were conducted last Sabbath by the pastor elect, Rev. W. H. McMillen, for the first time. There were accessions, we understand, of some twenty new members.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) afternoon, Bishop Kerfoot will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation at the Episcopal service held in the German Lutheran Church, Temperanceville, at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited to be present.

THE Forty Hours Devotion will be commenced in the Cathedral to-morrow. This is one of the most beautiful and impressive services of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a devotional ceremony in honor of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.

TO-MORROW evening at St. John's Church, in Birmingham. Rev. R. L. Tobin, one of the most brilliant of our Catholic Orators, will lecture on "Woman's Rights." We urge those who desire to hear the subject well handled to be in attendance.

REV. C. W. SMITH of the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny is spoken of as the next pastor of the Smithfield street M. E. Church this city—and an excellent choice he would be. The Rev. Mr. Leonard has served the full term allowed by church law.

REV. MR. CASSWELL, rector of Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, holds missionary service every Sunday in the Lutheran Church, Temperanceville. To-morrow at 3 P. M., Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot will visit this Mission and administer the right of confirmation.

ALL the auxiliaries in this vicinity of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church are requested to furnish annual reports to the Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mrs. E. A. Johnson, care of *Christian Advocate* office, before March 10th.

THERE will be a meeting of the Third Ward (Allegheny) Temperance Alliance, in the Sandusky street Baptist church, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by Revs. J. M. Johnston, W. H. Gill, and others.

THE Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, celebrated their first Communion on last Sabbath, at which time there was an accession of thirty-six new members. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston, assisted by Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D.

THE pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, will be occupied to-morrow morning by the Rev. J. A. Brandon, and in the evening by the Rev. J. S. Sands. Rev. Mr. Robinson, the pastor elect of this church will take charge the first Sabbath in March.

THE Cumberland Presbyterian church on Sixth Avenue, in this city, Rev. Dr. E. K. Squiers has had during the past week, "revival" meetings. Quite a number united with the church last Sabbath upon a profession of religion. The meetings will be continued during the evenings of the present week.

REV. W. A. M'MILLEN, the pastor elect of the Second United Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, will preach for the Wylie Avenue church on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh Ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock. As this is the first opportunity for the people of this city of hearing this eminent preacher, an overflowing house is anticipated.

THE annual missionary meeting at Temperanceville M. E. Church was held last Sabbath. The subscriptions amounted to over $350, being more than double the collections of last year. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead preached morning and evening, and addressed the Sunday School. The revival in the church is still in progress, during which three hundred and twenty-four have been received on probation.

THE members and friends of the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian Mission Church return sincere thanks to their kind friend, William Reed, Esq., of Sewickley, for the deep interest he manifests in their prosperity, and for the donation of a princely gift towards the building fund. May he receive an abundant reward in this life and that which is to come.

ASH WEDNESDAY, the beginning of the Lenten season, occurs on the 26th inst., and will be duly solemnized by the Roman Catholic church, and other denominations. The Pittsburgh *Catholic* for this week publishes the regulations for the churches under Bishop Domenec in this Diocese. They do not differ from those of former years, and the forty days of the season will be observed as formerly.

MISS FANNIE HADFIELD, who has presided at the organ in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, for the past two years, received, on Thursday evening, a beautiful gold guard chain from the congregation. The presentation took place at a sociable held at the residence of C. C. W. Benney, Esq. Rev. T. N. Boyle, and C. Benney made a few appropriate remarks, the former representing the donors and the latter the recipient. The chain was purchased for fifty-six dollars, from Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy, of this city.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Allegheny City was formed as a colony from the Central Church. They met July 29, 1862, in the Chapel of the Western Theological Seminary, where they continued to worship for five years and a half, when they took possession of the new church edifice. The church was organized and the first elders installed April 14, 1863. They were Robert Davis, William Dawson and John Miller. The Board of Trustees then elected consisted of Dr. Thos. F. Dale, Jacob Forsythe, C. A. Chamberlin, Samuel Patterson and H. P. Schwartz. They depended upon supplies until the ordination and installation of their first pastor, Rev. C. H. Dunlap, May, 1864. Mr. Dunlap resigned November, 1865. Their present pastor, Rev. A. A. Hodge, was installed January, 1866. On February 16, 1868, the new church edifice, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, was dedicated. To this, commodious Lecture, Sunday School and Bible Class rooms have been added. The whole property has cost about $58,000. Under the ministry of Dr. Hodge, the church stands in the front rank.

THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

Enterprise of the Company—Double Tracking with Steel Rails.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have now completed thirty-seven miles of double track east of Chicago, also thirty-seven miles west of Pittsburgh and fifty-two between this city and Crestline, making one hundred and twenty-six miles in all of steel rails. This summer they intend to make further progress in this work and complete a double track clear to Chicago. This work was commenced last summer a year ago, from Rochester to Beaver Summit, by straightening the heavy grade curves and laying thereon the Bessemer steel rail. The Company has just closed a contract for sixty four miles of additional double track steel rail west of Pittsburgh, which they intend to commence laying just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They now have a lot of these rails at the Outer Depot ready for laying at any time. These rails are the two fish bar joint sixty pound Bessemer. Made by the Cambria Iron Works. As soon as the weather proves favorable it is intended to start the work and lay at the rate of ten miles a month during the entire working season until the entire route is double tracked with steel rails from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

Persons having or expecting to have house furniture to purchase this spring, are referred to the advertisement of George W. Hubley, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny, where many articles that almost everybody needs are selling at ruinous prices. Mr. Hubley is obliged to give up the ground on the 1st of April, and is making forced sales of his house furnishing stock, tools, furniture, shelving &c., and offers the house itself, all cheap, cheap, very cheap.

BREVITIES.

....Over twenty thousand dollars were "bust" on amusements last week.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular semi-monthly meeting Monday afternoon.

....At the Female College yesterday, a large number of valentines were captured and confiscated by the faculty.

....The little child whose parents were killed by the late nitro-glycerine explosion, and which was itself badly hurt, is recovering.

....The Council Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, held no meeting last night on account of the failure to get a quorum.

....Second avenue, between Ross street and the first dam, is in a terrible condition. It is simply impossible to get along it on foot.

....A crim. con. case in one of the outer wards is filling the mouths of gossips. It may be ripe for publication within a few days.

....A promising youth of Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, yesterday stole two watches from his mother, one silver the other gold, and ran away.

....A cow was run over and killed at Fourth street, in the Thirtieth ward, about six o'clock last evening, by the evening accommodation on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

....A female yesterday was sadly bewailing her fate in the vicinity of the postoffice, on Fifth avenue, because the valentine she had just received dropped in the mud, much marring its undisguised beauty.

....A locomotive on the West Penn Road, yesterday struck a man near Latrona, and broke his arm. He was picked up and carried to Allegheny, from whence he was taken to his home on Mount Washington.

....Mr. C. E. Blanchard, of Thompson, Ohio, was so badly crushed by an accident at the Union Depot, Erie, a few days ago, that he had to suffer an amputation of both legs. It is thought he will recover.

....The unknown man killed by the accident on the Allegheny Valley road, is supposed to be William Fasset. A handkerchief with that name having been found. No one claims the body and it will be buried by the company.

....A very bright light was observed in the direction of Beck's Run and Six Mile Ferry last night about nine o'clock, which is supposed to have been caused by a large fire at one of the two places named. No particulars were learned.

....The bakery attached to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and School, at Mercer, Mercer county, was burned on Thursday night. The loss will foot up $1,500 on which there is no insurance. A lad named Wilson Wood had his ankle dislocated by a fall.

....Clerks in the postoffice sent up a wail yesterday morning as they saw the endless stacks of valentines that loomed up before them. Many, however, never reached their destination as they were either unstamped or wrongly addressed. Thus was much "Love's labor lost."

....A merchant's daughter at Columbus, Ohio, kicked off a young man's hat the other day because he sat down in her parlor with that article of wearing gear upon his head. She used her foot instead of her hand, because she happened to be carrying an armful of books, and was too indignant to postpone punishment.

....Mr. William H. Miller, one of the politest, most courteous and best posted trimming and notion dealers of long experience, has connected himself with the very popular and bargain-giving house of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street. His many friends and former patrons will not fail to patronize him when employed by so good a house.

....Mrs. Virginia Cummings, the only child of the late Governor John Bigler, of California, died in San Francisco, on the 6th inst. Jennie Bigler, as she was familiarly known, went across the continent from Pittsburgh to San Francisco in an ox-cart, with her father and mother, in 1849. She accompanied her father to Chili, when he was United States Minister to that country.

....The discussion over the school house question has not ceased in the First ward, Allegheny, and the friends of the new school house are particularly active. The Local Board of the ward, which was supposed at one time to represent the opponents of the school house scheme, seem now to be in its favor, and are asking the Legislature to give them power to erect a new house. The matter is still pending, but the result can hardly be foretold.

....The Board of Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, desire to offer their thanks to Major Burnell, for his kindness to the orphans under their charge. He invited them in to his Museum, and explained the many objects which attracted their attention. They were delighted with their visit, (being specially interested in the learned pig,) and never tired of talking about the wonderful sights.

....A proposition is now under discussion in Allegheny, and will be brought before Councils at its next meeting, looking toward a rising of the grade on Federal street. It is proposed to commence on Robinson street, and elevate the grade as far up as Stockton avenue or Park Way, so that the railroad track can be cleared. It is a matter that has been frequently talked about, but, we believe, has never come officially before Councils, and there will probably be a practical movement in the matter this time.

....It was jealousy, doubtless, which inspired "ye local" of the Titusville *Courier* to remark, "We seldom pick up a Pittsburgh paper that does not give one or more cases of shooting, assault with a knife, or slung-shot."—The Titusville papers seldom publishe any items of importance, for the same reason that the fox didn't eat those grapes. However, when a nitro-glycerine explosion or a railroad accident is obtained two or three columns are devoted to it, with such fearful headlines as "Hell's Afloat," &c., &c.

....Mr. G. Dudley Barr, of Buffalo, son and co-lessee with his father of the Central Hotel in this city, accompanied by his lady, have just concluded a fortnightly visit to his parents. He left this morning for home followed by the good wishes of many friends. He and his lady were not suffered to depart without a delightful social assemblage, which came off at the Central on Thursday evening, when the families boarding in the house and a number of friends from without, were the happy celebrants of the visit. Spending the evening most joyously in the feast of reason and flow of soul, in elegant banqueting and in the dance, the occasion derived added zest from the presence of Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren, who joined in the terpsechorean as well as in the festive part of the entertainment, which extended into the "wee sma hours ayant the twalo." The whole affair will prove to those whose good fortune it was to be among the bidden, an event fruitful of pleasant memories.

RELEASED.

An Innocent Man Taken from Jail by the Prison Association.

A rather romantic case has lately been developed in the oil regions, in the act of the Prison Association, through the means of which an innocent man was taken from jail, where he had been confined for three months. The victim, a young man named J. B. Carter, while on a visit to Parker's Landing, on the 29th of last November, was arrested on a charge of assault and robbery, and taken before 'Squire Fullerton. After a hearing, and without proof of guilt, he was held in $3,000 bail to appear at the Court in Kattanning. Soon after he was brought before Judge Logan and the bail reduced to $300, but in default defendant was committed to jail to await trial. His statement of innocence moved the Prison Society, through their agent to write to 'Squire Fullerton, and in response they received full satisfaction of the innocence of the accused, and were also informed that the prosecutor knew more about the money than the poor fellow in jail. On the reception of these assurances, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out and presented by the agent of the Prison Society to Associate Judge Nulton, in the presence of the District Attorney and Sheriff, but his Honor not being willing to discharge the prisoner in the absence of the President Judge, sent a statement with the agent to Greensburg. On the examination of the case, Judge Logan sent letters to the Sheriff of Armstrong county to Deputize Mr. Dermitt, the agent of the association, to bring the prisoner before him for discharge on his own recognizance, which was immediately attended to, and the young man is now at liberty, though he is without means, and the Prison Association kindly provided for him temporarily.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOSEPH AND THOMAS BUCKLE and Christian Sperl are charged by Thomas Whitehouse before Alderman Black, with a surety of the peace in threatening to shoot and poison him. Warrants issued.

J. T. DUNN appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and charged Wash. Emory and William O'Donnell with being common gamblers. He alleges that they came to him and borrowed twenty dollars, with the promise that they knew how to put it so that it would be doubled in three quarters of an hour. They bet on a game of billiards and lost, which caused the complaint. The parties were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

'SQUIRE MCMASTERS was alarmed yesterday by a woman rushing in the back door, yelling murder. When she had gained sufficient breath, she gave her name as Ellen Mulrooney, and charged Mary Jordan with malicious mischief and surety of the peace. She stated that Mary broke in her door and threatened to carry out her dead body. The Justice tried to appease her with a warrant, but she would not return home without an officer with her.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. George McDonald, wife and son are stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

***James J. Brooks, the well known Government Detective of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday before the Grand Jury as a witness. He left last night for the East.

***Mr. A. A. Cohen, prominently connected with the Central Pacific Railroad, passed through this city yesterday on his way east. He came from San Francisco in one of the company's coaches which stopped here long enough to have a new wheel put under it. He comes on business connected with the road. He is accompanied by his family.

The Verdict.

For elegance in fit and finish, for durability and for comfort, no clothing is superior to that which gentleman obtain at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hespenhide & Co., No. 56 Sixth street. The goods for this firm are selected with the greatest care as regards quality of material as well as color, style and other requisites, and in the makeup. No house can excel this. Such is the verdict of all gentlemen who have patronized this house.

The Singer

Manufacturing Company's Silk Twist and Linen Thread can only be furnished from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Our old friend, Capt. John Young, Jr., of Robinson township, is a candidate for County Commissioner.

Fine old Sherry wines at James K. Lanahan's, No. 355 Liberty street.

NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.

Car Works to be Established—$250,000 to be Invested in Land, Buildings and Machinery—The Allegheny Car and Transportation Works—Election of Directors and Organization.

The manufacturing industries of Pittsburgh, already the most important and extensive in the State, are by no means complete. They extend from time to time, and will extend until they are acknowledged the largest and most important of the country. A new acquisition, in a branch heretofore of comparatively small note hereabouts, is soon to be had, which will not only be another lucrative branch for our capitalists, but will add to the wealth, importance, and business facilities of Pittsburgh. A charter has been procured by some of our best business men, entitled the Allegheny Car and Transportation company whose works are to be located at Wilkinsburg, near the eastern city line. The charter is a very liberal one, enabling the company to purchase or lease real estate, erect buildings, to build, purchase, rent or lease or equip cars, dumpies, flats or other railroad vehicles. The capital stock is $100,000 with privilege at instance of directors to increase to $500,000.

The provisions of the charter are very comprehensive and valuable conferring, with its supplement, authority to carry on the several business' of

1st. That a transportation company or freight line.

2nd. That of a rolling stock company, with privilege to rent its cars to railroads, transportation companies, individuals and firms.

3d. That of a car manufacturing establishment.

4th. (By supplement), to make and sell such articles of manufacture as they may deem proper.

All transportation companies that have been established have been eminently successful and profitable. They have been needed, and there is still room for more. Rolling stock is badly needed on most, if not on all the roads. Many railroad and coal companies exhaust their resources in construction, water supplies, shops, &c., and the result is that they, as well as the business public suffer for want of sufficient rolling stock. An extensive car manufactory will be of immense value to Western Pennsylvania, and must undoubtedly be a great success, because it is needed. As will be seen the company have the right to manufacture any articles they may deem proper.

The renting or leasing of cars must be very profitable, as it will meet a great necessity. For the reasons already stated, business men, especially those needing considerable transportation facilities have, as is well known, suffered much loss from want of prompt shipment and delivery occasioned by lack of rolling stock. This company will in this way be of great benefit to the mercantile community, as well as to the railroad companies.

The estimate in which the enterprise is held may be inferred from the fact that even before the books were opened the whole of the minimum of the capital stock, $100,000, was taken by capitalists. On Wednesday last, the 12th inst., a meeting of these stockholders was held, at which the following Board of Directors was chosen:

James Kelley,
George W. Glass,
John C. Paul,
Robert S. Ramsey,
Samuel M. Kier,
John H. Miller,
James McKay,
Thos. M. King,
J. Morton Hall,

Yesterday the Board met and duly organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Samuel M. Kier.
Secretary—John B. Stewart.

The Board at their meeting decided to increase their capital stock $150,000, making $250,000 in all. The books for subscription to this stock are now open at the office of the President, Samuel M. Kier, No. 369 Liberty street, where parties who may desire to invest can do so. It is necessary that those who wish a safe and profitable investment should attend to the matter at once. The stock is $50 per share, ten per cent. to be paid monthly.

Maj. John C. Paul deserves great credit for his perseverance and industry in the procuring of this valuable charter, and the prompt and satisfactory organization of the company. The Allegheny Car and Transportation Company is destined to form a prominent part of our manufactories. We learn that the company has procured a most eligible site for their works on the line of the Pennsylvania Central railroad at the east end, from which supplies may be furnished the Central, the Allegheny Valley and the Connellsville roads with the utmost promptness, and the managers of the railroads are pleased to give aid and countenance to the project. The erection of commodious and suitable buildings will be proceeded with at once, and the requisite machinery will also be speedily procured. A Committee of the Board will soon visit eastern cities with a view to examine the most prominent car factories and obtain an insight into the latest improvements.

Parties desiring stock can examine the charter and get all information at Mr. Kier's office.

What Do You Want?

If you want a reliable sewing machine, get the American.

If you want a simple, durable machine, get the American.

If the want the best stitch machine, get the American.

If you want an easy running, noiseless machine, get the American.

If you want a machine with attachments possessed by none other, get the American.

If you want a machine that will sew heavy or fine goods with equal facility, get the American.

If you want a machine that will stand any reasonable wear and tear, get the American.

If you want a machine that has *proved* its superiority in thousands of cases, get the American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine, which is for sale in Pittsburgh by Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, near Market. Prices as low as any other first-class machine, and terms easy.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in ever sense, and doing just what they require.

R. Straw & Co., Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

The Hub Ahead!

It is absolutely surprising how the two great branches of the famous tree of Massachusetts—the Boston Clothing Store—have taken root in the soil of the good esteem and favor of the people of this neighborhood. Both houses, one at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and the other at 178 Federal street, Allegheny, are doing a splendid business which increases daily. They are thoroughly well stocked with gentlemen's garments and furnishing goods of all qualities at prices exceedingly reasonable and cheap. The managers of the establishments are fair dealing and honorable gentlemen, and whether you desire to purchase or merely make a call of inspection or inquiry, you can always rest assured that a cordial welcome and reception will be awarded you. In view of the near opening of spring trade, the firm have recently made great reductions in their prices and extraordinary bargains can be obtained at this particular time.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

The Age of Shoddy.

In these days of shoddy it is as difficult to obtain a good suit of clothing as it was in those days of yore when "cloth was made from wood and rags," but yet Mr. M. T. Heckert manages to afford his customers, not only an excellent variety of goods, but likewise a very superior quality. He purchases his materials with exceeding good judgment, and the patrons of his establishment can rest assured that what they select in materials will prove even better than the representation made at the time of sale. Mr. Heckert takes great pride in turning out good fitting and well made garments, and any gentleman who once favors him with an order is immediately confirmed a customer because so much satisfaction is afforded. It is hardly necessary to mention that the Heckert headquarters for fine clothing and general furnishing goods is at No. 61 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Of Interest to Ladies.

The well established and representative Trimming and Notion house of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, have made great reductions in all their finely assorted goods, in order to make room for a fresh stock of goods. The firm have marked down every item of stock in their extensive salesrooms, and our lady friends generally know the superiority of the goods which they carry. Everything in the line of a thoroughly well conducted Trimming and Notion house will be found on their shelves and counters, and the most courteous and obliging clerks are constantly in attendance to wait upon visitors and customers. We advise our lady readers to favor the firm with a visit during the great clearance sale, if they desire to procure great bargains in splendid goods.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth aveue.

$500 Reward.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the goods; or

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for information that will lead to the arrest of the thieves who robbed our store on Monday night, February 3, of Black Guipure and Thread Laces and Fine Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth avenue.

Time

has proved the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 6th street.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco and Cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & CO.,
51 Market street.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Peculiarly Enjoyable

is a shave at the Central Shaving Saloon, in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street, for the reason that only the most experienced barbers are there. The real luxury of a clean, good shave can be enjoyed nowhere else so well as at the Central.

Hubley & Co. has the following flavered Ice Creams this day and evening: Bisque, Plommiere, Pistache, Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and send or send for an illustrated price list. s.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Richard Realf vs. Catherine L. Realf, being an action in divorce, still engages the attention of Judge Collier.

In the case of James McGlaughlen and Margaret Ann, his wife, vs. P. P. Demorest, Philip Petrie, Perry Sims, et. al., being an action in ejectment, the jury returned a verdict for defendants.

The next case taken up before Judge Sterret was that of George W. Loezer, H. D. Loezer, J. P. McPherson, et. al., vs. Biddle Coursin. This is an action brought in ejectment for property located at McKeesport. Verdict for plaintiff for six and one fourth cents damages.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of David Hutchinson vs. Kensington Oil Company still engages the attention of this court.

Reasons were filed for a new trial in the case of Dillinger & Stevenson vs. A. M. Milligan. The case will come up regularly on the argument list.

D. Cameron and J. C. Strang, Esq., on motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

The case of the United States vs. George Ranshaw and Patrick McGeary, of Westmoreland county, indicted for retailing liquor without paying the special tax, was called up for trial. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Moses Thompson, of Mifflin, and J. S. Raupe, of Warren county, filed voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual orders were made.

The Grand Jury returned eighteen true bills to-day. Among the number were the following: United States vs. John Baylard, indicted for stealing from the mails, and for cutting, opening and injuring United States mail bags; United States vs. Nicholas Baldes, a distiller doing business in Luzerne county, indicted for making false entries of grain purchased and of spirits distilled; United States vs. Henry Clapladdle, a United States store keeper, indicted for neglecting his duty, and making opportunity for other persons to defraud the United States; United States vs. Thos. Barnell, indicted for opening a letter directed to another person; United States vs. Julius Wentworth, charged with obtaining a letter containing valuables by fraud and deception; United States vs. Samuel McLean, indicted for opening a letter addressed to another person; United States vs. Samuel Williams, of Sharon, two indictments, charging him with detaining, opening and embezzling letters from Sharon Postoffice; United States vs. George Stevens, indicted for passing a ten dollar counterfeit note. The other bills found were for retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

In the bankruptcy matter of Solomon Ganz, petitioning creditor vs. G. E. Stewart, debtor, of Fulton county, an argument was had on a rule to show cause why proceedings should not be dismissed was argued by their respective solicitors. Rule discharged at costs of debtor.

In the bankruptcy matter, of John Guyman against Valentine Sergeant, of Washington city, was compromised and proceedings dismissed.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Grand Jury having concluded their labors rose and made their presentment, after which they were discharged with the thanks of the court. They made the following present:

The Grand Inquest of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do present:

That they have visited and examined the Government building at Pittsburgh, containing the postoffice, the United States Court Room and the several offices connected therewith, and find the same in a very bad and dilapidated condition, absolutely unfit for the purposes for which it is designed and used.

The court room is small, dark and without proper ventilation. The rooms designed for occupation by the Grand and Petit Jurors are unfit for the transaction of any business. The Postoffice departments, the different office rooms of the Court, and the Custom House are contracted and inconvenient, and the whole building, alike as to its architecture and condition, utterly unfit for use as a public building, and a disgrace to the Government of the United States.

The inquest aforesaid would therefore earnestly recommend the immediate erection of suitable buildings for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

(Signed.) H. E. TAYLOR, Foreman, and all the members of the Grand Jury.

The members of the Grand Jury represent all the counties in the District, comprising all of Western Pennsylvania and a good portion of the center of the State. Certainly their recommendation should have some weight with Congress—especially as it is backed up unanimously by the people.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House. 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between Station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ¾ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

Pittsburgh Mechanics.

The fame of the mechanics of Pittsburgh is extending, and every year some new evidence of their superiority is given. Noticeably is this shown in the fact of the large increase in our manufacturing establishments and in the trade they which enjoy. Prominent among those which occur to us now is the Novelty Carriage and Wagon Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards, on Centre street, near Penn avenue, and at the gate of the Allegheny cemetery. Messrs. Richards & Bro. have an extensive establishment, but their facilities are at present taxed to the uppermost to enable them to keep pace with the demands of their trade. Their success is attributable to the fact that no "slouch" work is ever turned away from their establishment, but that whether it be in the smallest repairs to a rough wagon, or the finishing touches to a fine carriage, the same skill and care is exercised.

They manufacture that popular style of vehicle, the Perfection Buck Wagon, with or without tops; also all kinds of wagons and carriages; and give particular attention to repairing. We are glad to note that their success is in a measure commensurate with their merits.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Fast Young Men

The lecture on this subject announced to be given on Monday evening next in the Academy of Music, by Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, must not be considered as intended altogether for that class of our people its title would seem to indicate. While there is that in it that may be the means of effecting reformation in men, and exerting an influence on their future, there are also words of encouragement and advice for those who are trying to live blameless lives. In other cities he has numbered among his audiences many ladies, it is said, and with truth, that woman is most interested in the cause of temperance. This lecture is replete, with grand moral truths, aiming to reclaim the fallen, to encourage the weak, to make a lasting impression in the interests of temperance, in a word, to benefit mankind. That Mr. Morgan thoroughly understands what he is going to talk about, and will give an entertaining and instructive hour, is assured by his having given this same lecture more than thirty times in Boston alone—always to crowded houses.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue

Why Did Jacob Weep?

"Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept."—SCRIPTURE.

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean I cannot see that he hand much to cry about.—BELL.

How do you know but that she slapped him in the face.—JOHNSTON.

Maybe she bit him.—ROSS.

No, gentlemen. The reason Jacob wept was, he was afraid she would tell his mother.—SHROM.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—ACHRE.

Green, verdant one and all of you. Jacob wept, because Rachel had lost her Mordorf broom and he was afraid the tremendous rush for them would exhaust the supply before he could get her another one. There's no danger, however, as all the grocers keep the Mardorf.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as this vitalizing application is regularly continued. TTHS&S.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Make Assurance Doubly Sure

By taking out a policy of fire insurance on your property from the Teutonia Insurance Company of Allegheny. The Teutonia gives absolute security against all loss, by paying promptly every claim. A man who takes out a policy in it is sure to get his money when he loses his property by fire. No man should be without insurance, and the Teutonia offers especial inducements. The office is at 206 East Ohio street, where the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Eggers, will wait upon patrons.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Several Buildings Partially Destroyed—A Grocery Store Burned—Narrow Escape of Families.

This morning, at fifteen minutes past one o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear part of Messrs. Woodworth & Davidson's grocery store, corner of Federal street and Benton alley, Allegheny. Lieutenant Blakely first saw the blaze, and gave the alarm, but from some unaccountable cause the fire department was delayed, and it was nearly ten minutes before there was a response. In the meantime the flames had gained fierce headway, and were bursting out in the rear and front of the store. The lower floor was used as the grocery, and the upper floors as a dwelling, being jointly occupied by the families of Mr. Hildebrand and Mr. Coulter respectively. The officer made every effort to arouse them, but for a time was unsuccessful, and only rescued them finally by breaking in and dragging some of them out. They were half stupefied with smoke. The building was of frame, and burnt like oil. In the rear and on the upper side were other frames—a nice nest for a conflagration, and the flames soon spread to them. For a time it seemed as if the whole block would go. The flames spread so rapidly that the persons living in the adjoining houses barely escaped with their lives, from the upper stories. In a few minutes the roofs of all the buildings adjoining were on fire, and four houses were burning at once. All the Fire Department was called out, however, and the firemen, by vigorous efforts, kept the fire confined principally to the store, and after about an hour's work, they had it extinguished.

The loss will foot up about $4,000. All the buildings touched by the fire are owned by Mrs. Ann Grubbs; none of them were insured except the store building, which is insured for its full value. The loss on the others consists principally in the burning of the roofs and upper floors, but they were so much damaged that they are hardly worth repairing. The first one next to the store was occupied by Mr. Kearns who loses a part of his furniture—all that was in the upper floors. In the next building was a shoemaker, Mr. McRoberts, who suffers a similar loss. In the rear of the store was a frame occupied by Mrs. McCombs, which was but slightly damaged.

Messrs. Woodworth & Davidson had a very large stock of fine groceries on hand, and will lose, as near as can be estimated, about $2,600. They are, however, fully covered by insurance. The building was almost destroyed, but was insured. It was worth about $1,500. Messrs. Hildebrand and Coulter, who resided over the store, did not save anything worth mentioning. They were fortunate to escape with their lives. The men, women and children in the different houses on fire, wakened from sleep, had just time to jump from bed and escape in their night clothing, some of them jumping from second-story windows to save themselves.

The fire burned so fiercely at one time that it threatened to take in the whole square, which is principally built up in frames, but the firemen, under Chief Engineer Crow, did their work well when they once got at it, and deserve praise.

Letters Held for Postage.

Box 150, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; Jos. Burchfield, Whiteash, Pa., 3c; John Clark, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Thomas Greenlif, Ormsby, Pa., 3c; Henry Houghtelin, Whiteash, Pa., 3c; William Hunter, Hulton, Pa., 3c; Chas. H. Jones, Ormsby, Pa., 3c; H. Kurtze, Wheeling, Va., 3c; Lillie V. Long, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Ford Morrow, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Sarah Smith, Teesdale Store, Pa., 3c; Miss Tillie Stotler, Whiteash, Pa., 3c; Fred Stephen, Ormsby, Pa., 2c; M. Young & Co., New York, 3c.

It is not generally known that General Grant sends to Pittsburgh for his cigars, but such is the fact. The President likes the choice "Partaga," or genuine "Henry Clay," and he knows that by sending to this city he is sure to get the right kind. Mr. Grant thinks too that a handsome meerschaum pipe is not bad. He orders all his smoking articles from the well known and genial gentleman, Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street, where everything in the smoker's line can always be found of good and reliable quality. We advise those who indulge in the "weed" to patronize Mr. Barr.

French Bread, Home-made Bread, Cinnamon Coffee Cake, Philadelphia Rolls, Tea Buns, Rolls and Soda Biscuit, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn street.

Tell Me, Ye Modern Minds

Of scientific lore,
Is there no sewing machine
The ladies all adore.
Is there none better than all the rest,
That never misses stitches,
Or fails in any test?
The grey old seer replied,
Yes, humanity is blest,
I long have used the Singer,
And Know it is the best.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Pure Liquors only are sold by James K. Lanahan, wholesale dealer and importer, No. 355 Liberty street.

WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses, of aloes, salts, jalap, cro on-oil, calomel, colocynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies sinking constitutions, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—GLOSSER—At the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, February 13, 1873, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mr. J. L. LEWIS, to Miss ANNIE C. GLOSSER, daughter of Frederick Glosser.

GREGG—BENNY—At the residence of the Rev. J. R. Turner, Remington, M. K. GREGG and LOUISE J. A., daughter of A. H. Benny, all of Allegheny county.

DIED:

MCCULLOUGH—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., HENRY MCCULLOUGH, aged 78 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 218 Penn avenue, on SATURDAY MORNING, February 15, 1873, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral and thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER.
117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRF,
UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:128 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
de14D&W. Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
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AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,
For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
McGowen Pump Co.
de7

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
feb:124—168

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST

THE FATAL LAMP EXPLOSION.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning the Coroner's jury in the case of John A. McKain, who died from the effects of a lamp explosion, met and proceeded with the examination of witnesses. Mrs. Elizabeth McKain, the wife of deceased, said that her husband told her previous to his death that the lamp had exploded. When asked where he got the oil he would not tell, saying that he didn't wish to harm the dealer. Dr. A. Arthurs, the attending physician, described the injuries, and said that the deceased had told him that the lamp had exploded. Several other witnesses testified as to the manner of the accident, though in effect about the same.

The inquest was then adjourned till to-day at ten o'clock. The Coroner and some members of the jury proceeded to the store of Messrs. Stelle & Hart, corner of Second avenue and Ross street, where the oil was supposed to have been purchased, and summoned Mr. Stelle to appear as a witness to-day. They also obtained a specimen of the oil kept by the firm, and will have it tested. The oil was put into the barrel, Mr. Stelle says, on Monday evening, and so cannot be of the same procured by Mr. McKain, even if he purchased his at this store. Mr. Stelle says that Mr. Caskey, the predecessor of the present firm, told them that the oil in the barrel at the time he left, was of the same brand as that they now sell. This oil that was left, was what they sold the latter part of last week when Mr. McKain had his lamp filled. Mr. Caskey will also be summoned as a witness. Mr. Stelle states that he does not know whether Mr. McKain purchased the oil at their store or not.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Miss Maggie Mitchell persoaated the character of Amry, in the domestic drama of "Little Barefoot." Of her acting we have previously spoken at length, and we can only reiterate here that she came fully up to our expectation. Today at the matinee, Miss Mitchell will enact Fanchon for the last time. Mr. J. A. Ellsler's acting of Father Barbeaud has drawn him many friends, never in our experience has the character been enacted better as to nature than Mr. Ellsler has done upon the boards of this theatre. We have seen those who have thrown much power into it, but for genuine natural acting we doubt if a better representative of the character could be found. The management, lately have shown commendable enterprise in engaging first class attractions, and we are glad to say have been rewarded with full houses for their courage. On Monday evening the Fox and Denier Pantomime troupe open for a short season.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The houses here this week have been unprecedently large, standing room hardly being attainable after the curtain rose. The attractions have been very great, and good selected programmes have been given nightly. To-day the regular matinee for the benefit of ladies and children will be given. A very choice bill is announced. This evening closes the engagement of the gymnastic combination. Next week a bevy of new attractions are announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Wizard, Martino, with his troupe, continues to fill the Academy with audiences who seem to relish his performances highly. This evening he closes his engagement. To-night the Professor will give away a full set of furniture, besides one hundred and fifty other presents.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The six immense stellar attractions who have been added to this large troupe during the past week, have been sufficient inducement to nightly crowd the edifice. The drama, "Before and After the War," has been well represented. This afternoon the usual Saturday matinee will be given. This evening a good bill is announced.

LIBRARY HALL.—The call for reserved seats at Kleber's music store, for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, next Tuesday evening, has been very great, and there is no doubt now but that he will have a crowded house.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	2 90	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 66

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
LAST NIGHT OF MISS
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
AFTERNOON,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
EVENING,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Monday, Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe.

☞ FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
BRILLIANT SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:30 P. M.
With additional Bright Lights.
Entire Matthews Family and Arthur Gregory, three Aerial Ladder feats, D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie and M'lle Angela, the Male and Female Sampson, Zephyr and Fragile, Infant Wonders, Great Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, Lizzie La Grange, J. T. Kelly, Tilly Pleasage, Mike Kaaane. Comic Afterpiece.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
OUR POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
A Splendid Olio Programme.
To-night, all the great Stars and the interesting drama, called
BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.
Monday, "The Man of Mystery."

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAST
YOUNG MEN.
LECTURE BY
REV. HENRY MORGAN,
Of Morgan Chapel, Boston.
MONDAY EVENING, February 17.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 CENTS.
☞ This is the first of a series of six lectures on popular subjects to be given by Mr. Morgan during the week. fe14:h68

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18th,
THE NOTED CLERGYMAN,
Henry Ward Beecher,
Of Brooklyn, will Lecture on
"MANHOOD AND MONEY."
ADMISSION, $1.00
TICKETS with SECURED SEATS, $1.50.
The sale of seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 122 Wood street, commencing on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock. fe11

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For Six Nights Only,
Commencing Monday, February 10.
First appearance in Pittsburgh of
MARTINO,
The Celebrated California Illusionist.
The Professor is pleased to announce to the public that he has added to his list of Startling Illusions several new features, among which are "The Talking Lion," "The Enchanted Canopy, &c." Miss Gertie Florence, the wonderful "Second Sight Lady," will also appear each evening in her various special feats.
Also, Miss Arena Armond, the talented Vocalist, Organist and Pianist, will introduce each evening some of the choicest Vocal selections.
150 VALUABLE PRESENTS 150
Will be impartially distributed among the audience at each entertainment.
ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Family Tickets, admitting five persons to Gallery, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained at H. Kleber & Bros. Music Store, during the day.
CHARLES FORBES,
Manager and Proprietor.
G. H. TWOMBLY, Gen. Agent. fe8:h42

☞ GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE
$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 for Only $10.
Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.
At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:
LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.
Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.
The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.
Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.
Tho. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.
For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HASS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja30:g45-MTH-eowW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKEE, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will close out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next TEN DAYS the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.
HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE.
Homestead Park!
THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.
Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.
The Company takes this occasion to announce that has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as
Homestead Terrace,
A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.
ALSO,
over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as
Homestead Park,
and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a
BEAUTIFUL HOME.
As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.
It Will Pay Every One
to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere. ly18

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 220 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
no2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.

fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALed proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with ——THOUSAND BRICK, thoroughly hard burnt, of the size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.

fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.

fe11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Tripod alley, from Morrow street to Finley street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

fe7 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) day, from date.

fe7 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Haslet street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873. City Attorney.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ROBT. R. RAY, late of Allegheny City, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate of the said decedent will present them to me, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate will please call and settle immediately.

D. E. RAY,
Allegheny Trust Co.,
43 N. Diamond street, Allegheny.
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 17, 1873. ja18:g40-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mrs. MARTHA K. FLEMING, late of Allegheny City, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to

S. LINDSAY, Jr.,
157 Liberty street.
fe8:h44-S Executor.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872. ja29:g89

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING...W. H. CARPENTER...E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au8:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
fe3 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexceeded in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER.
(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

JOS. C. BAILIFF............THOS. BROWN
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors.
NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.
se11:r32

WHITE ROSE.
A large assortment of Lubin's celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House, among which are
Jockey Club,
Sweet Sixteen,
Rose Geranium,
Tea Rose,
Sweet Brier,
Everlasting Bouquet,
Honey Suckle,
Orange Flowers,
Violet, &c., &c.
Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON
fe6 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street. ja21:g52

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our good and prices.
se25:185:TTHS